REGISTERED No. 1—1856.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,420.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.			
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 2-6 H. P., Commander Sanders, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 12th February. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and ala the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Canara is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 17 Second-class.

The s. Canara will leave Bombay on FRIDAY, the 4th, and the Kurrachee, Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 7th February, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 5th February 1876, at 4 P. M.

Leaves BOMBAY	Feb. 5	Leaves Tuticorin	Feb. 13
„ Ratnagherry	6	„ Colombo	14
„ Vingorla	7	„ Pondichery	16
„ Goa	8	„ Madras	17
„ Carwar	7	„ Masulipatam	20
„ Mangalore	8	„ Coconada	22
„ Cannanore	9	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Calicut	10	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Beypore	10	„ False Point	25
„ Cochin	11	„ Balasore	26
„ Alleppey	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

for exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHRRIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th Feb. 1876, at 4 P. M.

Leaves BOMBAY	Feb. 4	Leaves BUSREH	Feb. 23
„ Carrachee	8	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guader	10	„ Fao	23
„ Jask	12	„ Bahrein	23
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Linga	March. 1
„ Linga	15	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Bushire	17	„ Muscat	5
„ Fao	19	„ Kurrachee	10
„ Mahomerah	19	Arrives BOMBAY	13
Arrive BUSREH	20		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 9 P.M.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. KURRACHEE, 573 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th February 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class		2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£27	.....	£15	.....	£4
Suez	38	.....	22	.....	8
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	.....	36	.....	14 10
Marseilles	59	.....	35	.....	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 7 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA to sail on TUESDAY, 16th February 1876.
PERSIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876
AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY DAY, 15th March 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 5th April 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Tons	From H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MASSILIA	2272	426	19th Feb.	28th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

LIVERPOOL	SUEZ.
First Class ..... Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Fer. 1876.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NILE M	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton
KASHGAR	E. T. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton, March.
CEYLON	J. Orman	2111	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1910	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Maasgon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Maasgon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Maasgon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, (2,569 Tons, and 400 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 5th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 25th January 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. R. McKay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to LIVERPOOL is reduced to.....Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GLASSWARE, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Auction Room, Military Square No. 1, an assortment of furniture belonging to a gentleman changing his residence, consisting of glassware, porcelainware, plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, cruet frames, &c., dining room table, chairs, marble top pier and round table, sofa couches, card and chess table, camp cot, beds and pillows, easy chairs, benches, carpet, pictures, table, argand and globe lamps, cookroom table and cooking utensils, &c.

2 cases metal snuff boxes.
3 „ paper do.
2 „ dish covers.
3 large table sewing machines for leather and woollen cloth work.

On account and risk of the first purchaser.

No articles Untried will be received.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, rich engraved glassware, Silkington's best plated and rich crockery wares, very handsome English carpets, valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. Beasson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-rate Semi-Grand Piano, by "Broadwood & Sons," &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Tent, opposite their rooms, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c. The property of D. Ward, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, &c., at No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, near the English Hotel.

On TUESDAY, the 8th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, &c. The property of Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and Effects of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold-ground, (renewable in property) with bungalow and out-houses thereon, being situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bho-leshwer, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector No 32, containing by admeasurement 104 beegas, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ramjee Myajee.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class Piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) a first class English built Barouche, a Light English built office Brougham, a pair of handsome grey Australian carriage horses, a serviceable Bay Australian Brougham Horse, choice plants, &c. at No. 43, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Advocate-General.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for infants. It is equally adapted for Adult-patients in all stages of infeebled digestion; and has been the means of saving many lives when no other food could be retained. Its great medical value in native practice where Liebig's Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice	Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALICE MAY'S ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHBROOK, K.C.B., G.M.S.I., &c., &c., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

STAGE MANAGER,
Mr. HOWARD VERNON.

TO-NIGHT.

BELLINI'S EXQUISITE ROMANTIC OPERA,

LA SONNAMBULA.

AMINA ..... Miss Alice May.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Count Rodolfo	Mr. T. H. Rainford.
Elvino	Mr. H. Halluns.
Alesio	Mr. H. Vernon.
Notary	Mr. Hobbs.
Teresa	Miss Marie Burton.
Lisa	Miss K. Thompson.
Amina	Miss Alice May.

PIANOFORTE AND CONDUCTOR,
Mr. G. B. ALLEN, Mus: Bac: Oxon.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,

as the Company open in Madras ON MONDAY NEXT,

OFFENBACH'S MOST COMIC OPERA BOUFFE,

THE PRINCESS DE TREBIZONDE.

PRINCE RAPHAEL ... ... Miss Alice May.

who will introduce G. B. Allen's popular song,

LITTLE BIRD SO SWEETLY SINGING.

Doors open at 8-30. Opera at 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Family Tickets to admit three	„ 10

May be engaged at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

Unreserved Seats	Rs. 2
Gallery	„ 1

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

GRAND COMBINATION OF THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS, CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), the GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS will perform most extraordinary ACROBATIC and GYMNASTIC FEATS, the HORSES having been trained by the late Mr. D. CKMAS, of America.

A European Gentleman having arrived from Calcutta as a CLOWN, will amuse the audience THIS EVENING. Every satisfaction will be given by him.

Tickets to be had at the Pavilion.

Doors open at half-past 7. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 3 0
Second Class	„ 2 0
Third Class	„ 1 0

A Splendid String Band will be in attendance.

VIVAT REGINA!

HARRISON LINE.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE Fine Screw Steamer HISTORIAN, 1,902 Tons Register, sailing on or about 15th instant, has superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Saloon amidships.

FARE Rs. 400 (exclusive of Wines and Spirits). For passage and further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BELLONA, arrived from LIVER POOL, are requested to SEND in the BILLS of LADING for inspection and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS whatever will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before leaving.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for s. s. Bellona.

Bombay, 1st February 1876.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT of EUROPEAN birth, accustomed to Mercantile Work. Address X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, Furnished, a BUNGALOW on Chirchpoogly Hill, from the 1st March to the 1st June. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,700, being the 79th Monthly Instalment of the WEAVE FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 79th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and also Rupees 2,840, being the 47th Instalment on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES FIFTEEN LACS, and also Rs. 2,624, being the 13th Instalment on account of the TULSEE LOAN of FOUR LACS, aggregating Rupees 43,064.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1876.

TO BE LET, Furnished, for one year certain from 1st April next, the commodious Bungalow, "LAND'S END," Malabar Hill, containing Four Bed Rooms, Four Bath Rooms, a Dressing Room, and spacious Drawing Room and Dining Room, with large Compound well laid out and capital Stabling and Offices. The House is one of the coolest in Bombay, and entirely open to the sea breeze. For Rent and particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW at Khetwady. Rent Rs. 70.

Another Upper-Storied BUNGALOW in Khetwady for Rs. 75, only ten minutes walk from Grant Road Station.

Also Two Upper-Storied BUNGALOWS in Khetwady, in one compound. Rent Rs. 150.

From 1st March, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW on Mount Road, Mazagon, now occupied by Mr. Brown. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street House Agent.

NOTICE.

UNDER arrangements made with the PORT TRUST, Messrs. DORSEY & GUILLAS and Co. are prepared, on and after the 1st February next, to receive at, and to forward from, the Port Trust Sidings, Carnac and Nicol Bunders, all Goods conveyed, or for conveyance, by the G. I. P. Railway Company, at the following rates and conditions:—

For Goods despatched from Port Trust Sidings.

Machinery of all kinds, Four annas per Ton.
Iron Light of all description, One Anna and half per Ton.
General Goods, Coal and Salt, One and half Anna per Ton.

For Goods consigned to Port Trust Sidings.

General Goods, Grain and Seed delivered inside the Port Trust premises, Annas Six per Ton, including cartage.
General Goods, Grain and Seed delivered outside the Port Trust premises, Annas Seven per Ton, including cartage.
Full-pressed Cotton, delivered outside the Port Trust premises (in lading Cobbs), Twelve Annas per Ton, including cartage.
Full-pressed Cotton delivered inside the Port Trust premises, Eight Annas per Ton, including cartage.

Consignees making their own arrangements for carting and accepting delivery at the Sidings will have to pay Annas Four per Ton for the use of the Sidings.

31st January, 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FAMILY residing in a pleasantly situated House on Malabar Hill will be glad to receive a Gentleman to BOARD. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette*.

HIMALAYAN TEA from the Byinath Tea Plantation:—Orange Pekoe, Rs 2-4 per lb. Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-12 per lb. Byinath Mixture, Rs. 1-12 per lb. N. V. CURRANEE & Co., 8, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.—A CONCERT will be given in the TOWN HALL, WEDNESDAY, 2nd Feb., 5-30 o'clock P.M. Surplus proceeds to Indo-British Schools—ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Balmoral Boots	25s.	35s.
Button Boots		

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic Hose Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be mark d with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE.
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 31.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO FINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 33.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS TO

8, RAMPART ROW,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

BUTTON BOOTS.
- Plain Kid, Rs. 11 8 per pair.
- Ditto with patent Toe Cap, and double Soles, Rs. 12 8.
- Baker's Best Kid, plain Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 33 per pair.
- Baker's ditto with Cloth Tops, Rs. 25.
- Cashmere, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22-8.

ELASTIC SIDE BOOTS.
- Kid, Patent Toe Cap, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 15.
- Plain Soft Kid, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

FRENCH BOOTS WITH TASSELS.
- Kid, High button, Rs. 27-8 to Rs. 33.
- Cashmere, High button, Rs. 22-8.
- Silk Velvet, High button, Rs. 35.

WALKING BOOTS.
- Strong Kid, Patent Tips, Rs. 12 8.
- Strong Kid, with double Soles, Rs. 12-8.

BALL SHOES.
- Pink, or Blue Silk, Rs. 15 per pair.
- Grey or White Satin, Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25

LACED SHOES.
- Strong Morocco, Rs. 8-8.
- Plain Kid, Rs. 17-8.
- Kid, with Cloth Tops Rs. 12 8.
- Glace Kid, Rs. 10 8.

FANCY SHOES.
- Bronze, Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 17-8.
- Black Velvet, with Steel Buckle, Rs. 27-8.
- Black Quilted Satin, Rs. 15.
- Plain Black Satin, Gilt Buckle, Rs. 13-8.
- Plain, with Steel Buckle, Rs. 22-8.
- Plain Kid, with high heels, Rs. 20.
- Ditto with Black Buckle and Bow, Rs. 25.

WALKING SHOES.
- Plain, with 4 Buckles, Rs. 33.
- Patent Leather double Soles, Rs. 15-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA-AND-A-HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY EMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON & COMPANY,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. Invite attention to their large and choice STOCK of COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROUSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, &c.

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best Wool of England.....Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound, with silk braid, handsomely finished...Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth.....Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat 9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable 20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat 15 0
Single Breasted 13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18 0
Do. Single Breasted 13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers 27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers 30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete ..... Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest 12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers 23 0
White Marsella Vest 8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats ..... Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge ..... 23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from ..... 40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers ..... 35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds ..... 35 to 40 0
Pea Jacke's, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney ..... 30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers 30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached 8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match ..... Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas ..... from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—(these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherd's, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair ..... from Rs. 11-8 to 17

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair 4 0
Real White American Drill 5 0
Fancy striped Drill, per pair ..... from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair 5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat 30 0
Do. Trowsers 23 0
Do. Breeches 23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat 27 0
Trowsers 21 0
Breeches 21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches 27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat 20
Do. Trowsers 14 0
Do. Breeches 14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to burn Spear Grass 20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat 12 0
Trowsers 8 0
Breeches 8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough 18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 8

Our new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PATTERNS, with instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)

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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the Principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Es

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 1st FEB. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened and closed very dull, the sales being only 10,000 bales. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera and Comrawuttee, which now stand at 4¼d and 4 9 16d. per lb. respectively, but otherwise are unchanged. To arrive Good Fair Omra with the G. F. clause February-March shipment Canal is quoted at 5d. per lb., but we had this quotation some time ago through private channels.

From New York yesterday's message has not come to hand up to the time of writing, and we are consequently unable to give the usual comparison of receipts at the ports.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported dull, and looking to the unfavourable accounts going home from this side, the only wander is that prices there do not give way considerably.

The London Coffee Market is steady at unchanged prices. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unaltered. At the London Tanned Skin sales 1,951,000 were offered. Reuter says that there was a fair demand, but from private telegrams we learn that prices in some instances have gone slightly lower.

A payment of £55,000 into the Bank of England is announced, but the amount has only significance as showing that money continues to go into the Bank, notwithstanding the reduction of the rate of discount to 4 per cent. on Thursday last. Consols yesterday were quoted at 94 and French Rentes at 105¼.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steadier feeling at yesterday's rates, but late in the afternoon greater firmness was observable, the result of one of the leading Banks coming out as a seller at an advance of ¼d. per rupee. The change came too late in the day to allow of the effect of this move being ascertained on rates for private bills, but unless something intervenes we may look for buyers asking a corresponding advance to-morrow. There is no alteration in the position of the market to account for the rise, provided the previous level was justified. Silver so far as we can ascertain is unaltered and there is no great amount of private bills offering, but possibly an opinion may be gaining ground that Saturday's fall was too rapid, and it is not unlikely also that the Banks may prefer to see the result of the bidding for Council drafts in London on Wednesday before committing themselves to large operations. In some quarters there is a feeling that Government may be inclined to make some change in their arrangements in preference to selling their drafts at rates corresponding to our present level here, and if so there can be no doubt that our market would feel the effect of any move at once. We cannot learn, however, that there is any real basis for such expectations, and it is at all events certain that whatever action they might take could have but a temporary effect as Silver must eventually be the ruling influence. Our closing quotations to day are as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 9 1/8d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have heard of no business and rates are nominally unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with nothing doing at yesterday's quotations.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been very quiet with but little change in values. Bank shares are unaltered as are also Land Companies, with the exception of Colabas, which have declined Rs. 15. Mofussil Co.'s shares have advanced Rs. 5, but other Press Companies are as last quoted. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is only just steady. Bombay United have advanced Rs. 10, and Morarjee's Rs. 5, Manockjee Petits have declined Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON here continues very quiet, and on the Green transactions this morning were on a most limited scale. Through up country agents, however, there is still a moderate business passing at yesterday's prices.

THE receipts from up-country yesterday were 5,136 bales, making a total of 10,485 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS to day have continued quiet. By Canal Steamers for Liverpool £2-6-3 has been done, but for a large line £2-5 would have been practicable. By sail for Liverpool there is still next to nothing doing. For Trieste and Venice the Russian Steamer Rostoff has engaged 1,500 bales at £2-2-6 per ton.

OF PIECE GOODS there are almost no buyers unless at a concession from current prices which importers in view of the present level of exchange are not inclined to concede. In the Bazaar the enquiry is equally slow, the present off take being only about 75 packages per day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5 p. ct	Agra Bank	93
200,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
50,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Bank of Bombay New..	705 xd
5,000	1,000	all	9 do.	Bank of Bombay Old	1,180
60,000	250	all	8 p. ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	275
60,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	315
60,000	200	all	5 p. ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
4,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	109
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	410

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES*

0[illegible]	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
[illegible]0	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,750
[illegible]5	1,000	all	...	Bhowmagur M. & P. Co	1,400
38	1,000	all	[illegible]0	Bombay United	1,100
40[illegible]	150	150	10	Broach Mills	18[illegible]
200	1,000	750	...	Chadras Spining	700
2,857	1,000	all	100p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	920
1,650	1,925	all	60p.a	Fleming S. W. Co	930
1,400	1,500	all	80p.a	Great Eastern	1,095
2,000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	265
700	1,000	all	60p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,010
750	1,000	all	65p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
...	...	500	...	Khandesh Spinning	8 0
450	1,850	all	Nil	Madras Spining	1,100
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
1,850	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,150
1,000	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,170
4,000	625	all	40p.a	Oriental	725
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,600	1,000	all	...	Sasoo n S. W. Co	850
15[illegible]	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	835
804	1,000	250	125p.a	Do. do. 1/4 share	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

10[illegible]	5,000	2,850	200 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,450
30[illegible]	2,000	1,100	85 p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee	685
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	550
100	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	42,000	11,000	425 p.a	Apollo Press Co	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	775
150	500	all	68 p.a	Berar Company (New)	570
[illegible]00	350	all	42 p.a	Indian Press Co	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	100
1,000	1,250	all	75 p.a	Carwar Co	928
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,000	all	700 p.a	Colaba Press Co	3,000
500	500	all	50 p.a	Dhurjees P. & G. Co	300
853	1,000	all	180 p.a	East India Press Co	925 xd
150	3,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,000
8[illegible]	9,000	9,000	15 p.a	Mandvi Cotton Press Company	355
200	500	all	100 p.a	French Press Co	425
1,250	...	1,400	100 p.a	Imperial Press Co	425
2,125	400	350	45 p.a	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	410
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,250
250	...	4,500	250 p.a	Prince of W. Press	700
[illegible]00	500	all	100 p.a	Rassom's Press Co	570
400	500	750	45 p.a	Scinde Press Co	430
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	975 xd
150	850	all	19 p.a.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ni
600	1,000	..	125p.a	Volkart's United Press Co	925

* Per share, for the year.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN," OFFICE Thursday, January 27.

THIS has been a most strange and perplexing week for all who have to do with financial matters, and the movement in foreign exchanges is becoming alarming. The widening of the range of value between silver and gold has further increased to a considerable extent (the London price of silver being 55d.), and no one appears to know or guess where it will end. It is said, on very good authority, that the only excessive loading of silver on the London Market is the demonetised German coin, and that a fair demand for the metal exists in different parts of Europe; but the fall goes on, and a silver panic, or something like it is imminent, if not already at work. And the course of trade here is only aggravating matters at the very time of year, too, when rates ought naturally to rule higher than an actual par between gold and silver. Bombay, instead of assisting, has been the leader in this week's rapid fall, and it begins to look as if the hopes built on the Cotton season are to come to nothing. The Exchange Banks, all over the East, must have laid in funds very heavily for present cold weather trade, and they alone can form any idea as to when importations of coin, or selling of bills, will be requisite to provide funds for further operations. There have been rumours that the issue of Council Bills is about to be reduced, or suspended; but so far they seem only rumours. At the same time, such a course appears so urgently called for, in the interests of Government itself, that its possibility is naturally being discussed. Assuming that loans will be required by Government, for railways and public works, the raising of the money in England, by gold loans, seems the very thing required, at this particular crisis, to avert such a shaking to the currency of this country as may produce effects of such a gravity as is now little imagined. This is, of course, assuming that silver is at the present moment unduly depressed, or at least as low as it is likely to go. If it is to go lower still, then serious consequences are likely to ensue, whatever Government may do; and, if it goes on to [illegible]owing in silver, in hopes of redeeming its obligations at some future time, by being able to buy the metal on better terms, the immediate results may more than neutralize the theoretical advantages. Some decided action is imperatively called for, in the interests by Government itself (leaving altogether out of sight private interests, as, perhaps, not falling to be considered by Government); and, as present prospects of Council Bill rates point to something between 1s. 8d. and 1s. 9d., if the drawings are to go on, a cessation or reduction of them, until the loans are used up by the Indian Government's ordinary requirements in England, would most probably have a beneficial effect to a much greater degree than the amounts involved would of themselves produce, if taken out of the course of finance in any other way. The receipts of the Indian treasuries would, for the time, be taken away from trading purposes, and to a great extent, be spread over the country in payment for labour, &c.; so that, if present trading means, from other sources, were to begin to fall short, a demand would be created for silver from outside, such as would tide over the period of over-supply in Europe, and place its position on a much stronger basis for the future than it is likely to occupy if prices are allowed to run down indefinitely just now, without any strong attempt being made to check it; and it is Government alone who has sufficient power to act efficaciously.

Money is looking very stringent here, there has been no demand on the Bank during the past week. The public demand is unchanged, an increase of 8 lakhs, in the Bills Discounted, standing against a reduction of the same amount in the Loans and Credits. The public deposits have increased 3½ lakhs, but the cash is only about 1 lakh higher, and the proportion of cash to liabilities is rather under 51 per cent.

The trade in imported goods is, perhaps, slightly better, and there are reports of more life in some parts of the country; but very little actual good has yet accrued to the market here.

Exports have been slightly stimulated by financial advantages, but in home markets are not particularly promising. Indigo is in better demand, and this week's sales are going off at stiff to higher prices. There is also a sale for silk, which is something to say, and seeds are being taken for America. Jute is flat; bales out of demand, and loose selling somewhat cheaper, which is doing some good to the local mills, whose manufactures are at the same time rising in price. There will be a tolerably large tea salenext week—probably, the last of any importance this side of the new crop.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has experienced a severe and rapid fall, led by Bombay, and all through the week the greatest uncertainty has prevailed, rates changing almost from hour to hour, but always in a downward direction. Even the opening rates were from ¼ to 1 per cent. below those of last Thursday; still, those who accepted the declines, and purchased at once, have been best off. In fact, rates have got into that state that the most experienced may be said to be working in the dark. Bank Bills at six months' sight have been placed at from 1-9¾ to 1-9¾, and a little to day even lower; three months' at 1-9 3/16; demand at 1-9½ to 1-8⅞; and telegraphic at 1-9 to 1-8¾. Credits have fallen from 1-9 9/16 to 1 9 7/16; and document bills from 1-9¾ to 1-9¾, all business actually done since last Mail left; and documents for acceptance have been taken even at 1-9 7-16. Forward business has been done at least as low as these terms. The following are to-day's rates, but the Banks' selling quotations were not altogether maintained up to the close, and there was scarcely enough business offering to test the long currency.

Bank Telegraphic Trans-

fer ...	...	1-8⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1-8¾ to perhaps 15 16
Ditto, 3 months' sight	...	1-9 1-16
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1-9¼ to perhaps 5-16
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	...	1-9⅜ to 7-16
Document Bills Ditto	...	1-9 7-16 to ¼

France.—The rates for document bills are quoted fr. 2-24 three months', and fr. 2-26 six months' sight.

Bombay rates are unchanged; demand about 2 annas premium, and sixty days' sight 10 annas discount; scarcely anything doing.

China quotations are higher; thirty days' sight private paper nominally 223, whilst in Hong Kong the short currency on India is called 225.

The Secretary of State's bills, issued on Wednesday week, brought only 1-9 3-16 on Calcutta, and 1-9¼ on Bombay, the issue being the old total of 70 lakhs. These rates show a fall of ⅛ per cent. on this Treasury, and ¼ per cent. on Bombay, but look high in the light of what has since occurred.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market's are generally heavy, though there is a little more doing; and in somethings there is a slight revival of demand.

Government Securities have further improved, or rather four per cent. paper has done so; and transactions have been rather numerous, although not specially large. The prices have varied from 1⅛ to 1 15/16 premium, gradually advancing. Very little has been done in the other Loans, but business has been quoted in the four and a halfs at 2⅛ to 2⅜ premium, and in the five and a halfs at 5⅛ and 5⅜ premium, with latterly a better demand for both, and to-day a good amount of business in the former. Quotations now stand as under :—

4	per cents.	...	101⅞ to 102
4½	ditto.	...	102¾
5½	ditto	...	105¾

East India Railway stock has been sold at 270.

Bank Shares have been quiet throughout the week, but are again in some demand, and have a firm appearance. Bengals have brought 1,400, 1,397½, and again 1,400; whilst for Nationals there has been a much better demand the last day or two, and business has been done at 109.

Tea Shares are quiet, but there has been rather more dealing, and prices are mostly steady, or slightly higher. Business has occurred in Kunchunpores at 70, Punkabareas at 112, Kalaeherras at 105, Singells at 105, 104, 105, and 106, Durrunga at 65, Bisnauthe at 365, Borsillahs at 102½, Eastern Cachars at 170, Tukvars at 100, Gowhattya at 87½, and Monacherras at 65.

Spinning Mill Shares are altogether no worse, and in some instances have improved, the enquiry all round being more marked. Barnagores have brought from 86 to 88, Calcutta Jute 80, Howrah 75, and Budge Budge 10 to 9 discount. Goosery is reported at 215, same as last week, and Bowrah at 85.

Coal Shares are steady, and business has been done: Bengal 1,450, Beerbhoom 110 and 111.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are better, 425 up to 440 having been given for them. Carew and Co. have improved to 120, at which a good number of shares changed hands. Ramkistopore Press have been sold as low as 55.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Cossid and Carwar, with a general cargo, and fifteen deck pa-sengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain T. Sanders, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr Nammy, M Vernon Mr. and Mrs. Templar, Mr. and Mrs. Botham, Mr. R. Dutble, Captain T. Ellis, seven seaman wrecked ship, and ninety-six deck passengers.

THE s.s. ROSTOFF, 1,429 tons, Captain Sain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Odessa (December 20th), calling at Constantinople, Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, via the Suez Cannal with the following passengers—Mr. Fay, Mr. Devey, Mr. and Mrs. Richard, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Jose, and seven hundred and ninety-eight pilgrims. She brought the following cargo—From Odessa :—500 coals. From Port Said—4 packages specie, and 1 package old iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE s. s. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain W. B. Rhodes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (December 16th), calling at Milford, and Port Said via the Suez Cannal, with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and two children, and Mr. Steed. She bronght the following cargo 150 boxes soap, 50 bales twist, 127 packages piecegoods, 20 packages wine, 25 cases brass, 3,890 bundels iron hoops, 376 tons coals, 321 cases brandy, 829 bundles iron, 1,370 tons coals, 1,610 bars iron, 11 casks wine, 10 cases thread, 9 casks glassware, 105 boxes tinplates 1 package spelter, 12 cases umbrellas, and 2 packages bottles. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feby.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Bellona (s)	Rhodes	Liverpool, Dec 16.
	Rostoff(s)	Sain	Odessa, Dec 20.
	St. Jacques	Hiriart	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Feby.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
1	Balavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, &c.
	Pearl(s)	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sumatra, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Khundalla, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Canara, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Eshcol, to Havre.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Adorian s—800 packages dates, Lilladhur Khepall; 85 bales hemp, Veerjee Jairam; 85 bales wool, Bhimjee Fuckerchund; 74 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 51 bales cotton, Juwjee Jetsee; 50 bales cotton, Nemee Curmuchund; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha; 80 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 30 bales cotton, Punsee and Co; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmeedass and Co; 10 bales wool, Gocouldass Cullianjee, [illegible]na—585 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 500 bags myrabolams, [illegible]tha Purseotum—
[illegible]bet s—80 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee.

FOR LONDON.

[illegible]leuch, 1,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,000 bundles [illegible]oir yarn, Shamjee Puddom ee.

FOR HAVRE.

[illegible]ol s—500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Harmonia—10,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, Ri[illegible]sie, Stewart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 180 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s—501 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 850 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—13 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee; 13 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 10 bales cotton waste, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 53 packages raisins, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy; 38 cases sharkfins and 40 ca es fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 59 bales, cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 35 bales twist, 7 bundles horns and 1 bundle E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 27 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 9 cases sharkfins, Casum Bhimjee; 9 cases fishmaws and 5 cases Sharkfins, Meerally Nuthoo; 203 bundles sumada stone, Sorabjee Cawasjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1315 Beneleugh, Webster—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2103 Peshawur (s), White—Malle, 28th Feb.

FOR HULL.

1497 Harmonia, Small—D. Murwanjee & Co.
1490 Morayshire, Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
472 Sooloo, Gibbs.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1090 Aberaman, Dunn—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1271 Varuna, Philip—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Young—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1201 Historiva (s), Wallace—Wallace & Co.
1339 Rinaldo (s), Newman—W. Nicol & Co

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

863 Eshcol (s), Day—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1671 Thibet (s), Eastley—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 7th Feb.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.
1406 S matra (s), Almond—P. & O. Co.

FOR BOSTON.

760 Oregon, Rollo—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

671 Teheran (s), Johnson—Mails, 8th Feb.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1327 Prospero, Wilmarth.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1230 Khandalla s, Wicks—B. I. S. N. Co.
566 Warren Hastings, Woolridge.

FOR MOULMEIN.

745 Northumberland, Sandrais—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
786 Norwood, Nathross.

FOR COCHIN.

204 Leticia, Nacoda.

FOR MAURITIUS.

192 Faune, Molin.
561 Nelly M. Slade, Atwood—Farnham & Co.

FOR ALLEPEY.

310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1271 Aldergrove, Fullerton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
993 Autarin, Prendergast—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
728 Arabella, Jones.
1683 Baron Colonsay—Filgate—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—E. Latham & Co.
1226 Bellona (s), Rhodes—Lyon & Co.
1112 Choice, Marsters.
1090 City Canton, Jones—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1889 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
370 Emperor, Johnson.
1259 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward, Bates & Co.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1419 Governor Tilley, Humphrey—Wm. Nixon & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Murdoch—Sir C. Forbes & Co
380 Lois, Lowis.
1267 Menaiach (s), Rhodes—W. Nicol & Co.
924 Mining, Phillips—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar, Fowler—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1672 Prince Amadeus, Kinskill—K. Nixon & Co.
1429 Rostoff (s), Sain—W. Nicol & Co.
1110 Simla, Salter—Farnham & Co.
1089 St. Fillans, Cotter—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1316 St. Olaf (s), Hille.
399 St. Jacques, Hiriat.
1501 Turkish Empire, Anderson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
601 Twilight, Delarey—E. Bates & Co.
1453 Xautho (s), Edwards—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

1229 Canara (s), Sanders—B.I.S.N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

1185 Futtay Mobarack, Nacoda.
90 Gochelong, Nacoda.
651 Night Hawk.
934 St. Bernard, Tallock—S. Tyabjee & Co.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gun-boat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Powell.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
3035 Rattlesnake (s), 6, Douglas.
3215 Raleigh (s) 22, Tryon.
3039 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)

FRENCH NAVY.

1800 D'Assais (s), 18, Corbigny.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Blanfort, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 31.

Wood, Col, Bombay 4th Rifles, on duty, from Delhi.
Lucas, Col, Bombay Comsy Genl, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 31.

Mackay, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on Med Cert, to England.

FEBRUARY 1.

Barlow, Lieut, Bengal R E, on leave, to England.
Gough, Lieut Col, Bengal 12th Cava ry, on furlough, to England.
Tatham, Major, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Neill, Captain, Bengal 1st C I Horse, on duty, to Guna.
Blanfort, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Wood, Col, Bombay 4th Rifles, on duty, to Satara.
Lord, Lieut Col, Bombay 13th Regt N I, to join, to Malligam.
Cummingham, Surg Major, Bengal Moywar Bheel Corps, to join, to Kherwarrah.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MESSRS H Farrer and J D Anderson, of H M's Bl C S, reported to the Govt of Bengal their arrival at Calcutta on the 15th Nov last.

The Hon A Eden, Chief Comr of British Burma, has obtained furlough for eight months and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st prox or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C P L Macaulay of the Bl C S, having obtained a Degree of Hono in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

Mr K G Gupta of the Bl C S, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

The Rev G G Gillan, M A, Asst Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, to be Chaplain of that Church, with effect from the 4th inst inclusive.

With reference to Notification No 225 (Statistics), dated the 27th April 1875, the appointment of Mr J E D'Cunnon as Asst to the Govt of India in the Statistical Branch of the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, is confirmed.

Consequent on the return of Capt A W Roberts, Offg Political Agent, 3rd class, and Cant Mag, Morar, from privilege leave, Maj H M B Burlton reverted to his substantive appointment of Political Asst, 3rd class, and Asst Cant Mag, Morar, on the 6th Dec 1875.

Maj H M B Burlton, Political Asst, 3rd class, and Asst Cant Mag, Morar, officiate temporarily as Political Agent, 3rd class, and Cant Mag, Morar, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th Dec 1875, vice Capt A W Roberts, on furlough.

Supernumerary Civil Service.—Lieut H M Elliot, Depy Comr of the 1st class, the following promotions are sanctioned in the Mysore Commission with effect from the 1st Dec 1875 :—

Lieut-Col J Fuckle, Depy Comr, 2nd class, to be Depy Comr, 1st class.

Mr L Ricketts, Depy Comr, 3rd class, to be Depy Comr, 2nd class, and to continue to officiate as Depy Comr, 1st class.

Capt F H T G Cumming, Depy Comr, 4th class, to be Depy Comr, 3rd class.

Maj E R Armstrong, Asst Comr, 1st class, to be Depy Comr, 4th class, and to continue to officiate as Depy Comr, 3rd class.

Maj A G D Logan, Asst Comr, 2nd class, to be Asst Comr, 1st class.

Capt C S Blair Asst Comr, 3rd class to be Asst Comr, 2nd class, and to continue to officiate as Depy Comr, 4th class.

Capt H M S Magrath, Asst Comr, 4th class to be Asst Comr, 3rd class.

Capt J S F Mackenzie, Asst Comr, 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 1st class.

Capt H M S Magrath, Asst Comr, 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd class.

Capt A R T McRae, Ad t of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, with effect from the date of receiving charge, during the absence of Maj Gunning, or until further orders.

Lt F M Rundall, Offg Wing Subn, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjt, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt McRae.

Mr C U Aitchison, C S I, Bi Civil Service, Secy to the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept, is granted furlough to Europe for a year, with effect from 10th F b 1876, together with subsidiary leave from the 1st Feb, inclusive.

Mr T H Thomson, D C L, Bi Civil Service, Secy to Govt, Punjab, to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 1st Feb 1876.

With reference to Notification No 1063 G, dated 21st Aug 1875, Lt-Col H T Duncan is confirmed in the appointment of President of the 2nd class and Resident at Mandalay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority of H M's Govt, Lieut M C Brackenbury of the Bl Engrs (Imperial List), has been transferred from the Imperial to the Indian Est for duty in B.ngal from the 10th May 1875.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Sir Edward Leeds, *Baronet* of the Bl S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works, Kasauli Division, P W D, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regs of 1868.

Lt-Col J Johnston, of the R A, Supt of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, for nine months, under Rule IX of the Reg of 1868.

Surg Julius John Wood, M B, of the Medl Dept, Supt of Vaccination, Ranchee Circle, for two years under Rule IX of the Reg of 1869.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Sir Edward Leeds, *Baronet* of the Bl S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works, Kasauli Division, P W D, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regs of 1868.

Lt-Col J Johnston, of the R A, Supt of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, for nine months, under Rule IX of the Reg of 1868.

Surg Julius John Wood, M B, of the Medl Dept, Supt of Vaccination, Ranchee Circle, for two years under Rule IX of the Reg of 1869.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bl Engrs, Imperial Est, are placed at the disposal of the P W D :—

Lt-Col J Johnston, H W Duperier, A C Bruce, J H C Harrison, J Wells, and T P Cather.

The services of Lt J C Addison, of the Bl Engrs, Imperial Est, are placed at the disposal of the P W D, with effect from the 20th Jan 1876.

With reference to G G O No 172 of 1874, Maj T J Watson, Bl S C, 2nd in Comd and Sqdn Officer, 17th Bl Cav, has been permitted by the Secy of State to return to India and avail himself of the residue of his furlough for two years in this country.

With reference to G G O No 310 of 1874 and 173 of 1874, Maj F B Foote, of the 1st B S C, was granted by the Secy of State an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate on 20th July 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Col James Burn of the Bl S C, Manager, Raj Durbungah, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regs of 1868.

Capt E F Chapman, of the R A, Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Asst Qrmr Genl to complete the establishment, with effect from the 1st Nov 1875, Capt R H Grant reverting to his substantive appointment of Depy Asst Qrmr Gen ral.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surg-Maj Joseph Stewart, M D, of the Medl Dept, Surg Supdt Presidency Genl Hospital, for one year and seven months, under Rule IX Reg of the of 1868.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) James Reid, of the Bl S C, Comr, Lucknow Division, for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regs of 868.

Capt Frederick Knowles, of the Bl S C, 2nd Sqdn Officer, 2nd Bl Cav, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regs of 1868.

Capt James L N Willis, of the Bl S C, Adjt, 9th Bl Cav, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regs of 1868.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Granting leave of absence to Bombay on medical certificate, from the 20th Dec 1875, or date of departure from Kilchpur, to Lt W H Salmon, of the Bl S C Wing Subn, 6th Infy Hyderabad Contingent, to enable him to appear before a Medl Board for the purpose of obtaining leave to England on medical certificate.

The under-mentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lt-Col J M Stewart, of Infy Wing Officer, 21st (Punjab) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Jan 1876.

Maj M G Smith, of the Bl S C, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Jan 1876.

Capt H B Sanderson, of the Bl S C, Cant Mag, 1st class, Cawnpore, N W Provinces, date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Jan 1876.

Capt W H Beckett, of the Genl List, Inf Ex Reg, 1st grade, P W D, date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Jan 1876.

Surg-Maj R W Bellew, C S I, of the Medl Dept, date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Jany 1876.

Surg Maj R W Cunningham, M D, of the Medl Dept, in Medical charge, Meywar Bheel Corps, date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Jany 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following persons are appointed to the Upper Subordinate Est of the P W Dept in the grades specified, and posted to Hyderabad :—

Mr C S Whittell, as Overseer, 2nd grade.

Private Wilson, of H M's 79th Regt, as Overseer, 2nd grade.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Col J J Hume, S C, Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, Maj W B Holmes, R E., temporary Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, reverts to his substantive rank of Ex Engr, 1st grade, with effect from 7th Dec 1875.

Lt H W Smith, R E., is appointed to the P W Dep: as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Sergt D Duncan, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, on probation, with effect from 8th Nov 1875, and posted to the N-W Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

Mr E Byrne, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Est under the Director of State Railways.

The following Asst Engrs, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, are promoted to the rank of Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, with effect from 27th Sept 1875:—

Mr S L Corrigan, and Mr O Hoenle.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medl Dept :—

Surg Major J Browne, M D, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 4st (the Grenadier) Regt of N I, to officiate as Secy to the Surg-Genl, Indian Medl Service, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surg K McLeod, M D, or until further orders.

Mr A Conley, Accountant, 4th grade, Hyderabad, is promoted to the 3rd grade, and transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Capt J H Sargeant, R E, Offg Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, was, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave from

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE PRINCE AT GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

MORAR, 1st FEB., 8-40 A.M.

The Prince arrived at Gwalior yesterday afternoon. Though I cannot say that the population was warmly demonstrative, yet it evinced great curiosity; thousands of people in every variety of colour and costume filling windows, housetops, and thoroughfares. H. H. Scindia accompanied the Prince to the old Palace in the city. The route was lined by Scindia's celebrated picked Mahratta Cavalry, all good looking well mounted men. Here the Prince mounted an elephant literally laden with gold and velvet trappings, and was followed by Scindia's Infantry and elephant procession through the crowded and picturesque bazaars to Phoolbagh, the new Palace recently erected at a cost of fifteen lakhs and rather uncomfortably situated beneath the guns of the British fortress of Morar.

The city was illuminated in the evening.

To-morrow the Prince reviews Scindia's troops and visits the fortress.

Everybody is delighted with Scindia's hospitality and the beautifully clean and picturesque appearance of Gwalior.

The Prince is accompanied by a very strong escort of the tenth Hussars.

LORD LYTTON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—RETIREMENTS FROM THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

LONDON, 31st JAN., 5.30 P.M.

Colonel Burne has been appointed Lord Lytton's Private Secretary.

Sir Henry Montgomery and Sir George Clerk have resigned the Council of India. Sir Lewis Pelly will probably succeed one. Sir Henry Norman is mentioned as likely to succeed the other.

MR. MELVILL.

ALLAHABAD, 1st FEB.

Mr. Melvill, otherwise Abdool Rahman, late of the Bengal Civil Service, has petitioned the Prince of Wales for relief.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

It is not improbable that Lord Northbrook will go home from Calcutta, owing to the lateness in the season and in that or in any case the troopship Tenasserim will be placed at his disposal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT GWALIOR.

MORAR, 1st FEB., 8-43 A.M.

The Prince arrived at Gwalior yesterday afternoon accompanied by a strong escort of the 10th Hussars; a visit was paid to the Rajah of Dholepore *en route*, where the Prince lunched.

H. H. Scindia met the Prince several miles out and accompanied him in the same carriage to the old Palace in the city where the Prince mounted an elephant and accompanied by Scindia and General Daly and followed by 32 other elephants and Scindia's Infantry proceeded to Phoolbagh, the magnificent new Palace lately built for the reasonable sum of sixteen lacs.

Tremendous crowds lined the whole route and the houses in the bazaar were crowded from ground to housetop. 14,000 of Scindia's picked troops lined the route and kept order admirably. The bazaars, which are most clean and picturesque and uniform as regards architecture, presented a most animated appearance as the procession passed along.

The Prince reviews Scindia's army to-morrow and visits the fortress. Scindia's hospitality to all here is unbounded. The Palace and town are illuminated.

GWALIOR, 1st FEB., 8-40 P.M.

This morning the Prince reviewed H. H. Scindia's forces on the maidan east of the new Palace. Nearly 10,000 troops were present. The Cavalry and Artillery extorted admiration from everybody, both in the march and gallop past. The Infantry evidently is an exact copy of the British. The native army displayed great steadiness. Altogether Scindia's army would compare favourably with the regular British troops.

Scindia acted as General throughout; and after the conclusion of the review and sham fight, the Prince expressed himself favourably regarding the army. In the afternoon the Prince visited the Gwalior fortress.

A Banquet will be given at the new Palace this evening, and an evening party afterwards at Scindia's invitation. The Palace will be illuminated and fireworks will be displayed.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, 31st JAN.

Her Majesty has signified her intention to be present at a Concert to be given at the Albert Hall, Kensington, on the 25th February.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is expected that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will visit Gibraltar on his return home from India, when Lord Napier of Magdala will assume the duties of Governor.

LORD LYTTON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Colonel Owen Burne, C.S.I., has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Lytton.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, 31st JAN.

The Royalist troops are successfully advancing and gradually closing round the Carlists.

FRANCE.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

PARIS, 31st JAN.

The majority of Senators returned at the general elections yesterday were moderate Republicans. Neither M. Buffet nor M. Dufaure were elected; it is therefore expected that the former will resign his seat as Minister of the Interior.

Wednesday next has been fixed for the election of the Deputies.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 31st JAN.

The Bombay heavy Mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Southampton on the 29th instant.

LONDON, 31st JAN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Pair Dhollera ..... 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94

6 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 105½

The sum of £55,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Khiva and Louisa.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

1st FEBRUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 20 hours 18 minutes.

Minimum time occupied 4 hours 27 minutes.

Average time occupied 10 hours 40 minutes.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the African explorer and Mrs. Burton are, we hear, passengers on board the Austro-Hungarian s.s. Calypso hourly expected. A telegram from Aden states that there is smallpox on board, which, if true, will necessitate the Calypso performing quarantine.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo to a Calcutta paper states that Sir Richard Morgan, Queen's Advocate, Colombo, and Chief Law Adviser, and the head of the Eurasian community there, died on the 27th ultimo. His place will be most difficult to fill from the complicated system of the laws of the island.

THE 1st Punjab Infantry *en route* from the Delhi Camp, marched into Cantonments at Umballa on Thursday last. The 5th P. I. and the 4th P. C. also arrived the same day. They would resume their journey on Saturday morning for their respective stations—Dera Gazee Khan, Abbottabad and Kohat.

MR. FAICHNIE, Superintendent of Military Vans and Inspecting Post Master, has received through a letter from Sir Bartle Frere at the command of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the acknowledgments of H. R. H. for the very excellent arrangements Mr. Faichnie made for the transit of the Royal party to and from Jummoo, and also a silver flask engraved with the Prince's monogram and initials, both as a *souvenir* of H. R. H.'s visit, as well as a recognition of his (Mr. Faichnie's) services. The Prince of Wales has also been graciously pleased to accept of a pair of Yaks which Mr. Faichnie presented him with. They are to be sent to Sandringham.

CASH balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of December 1875, compared with those on the same date in 1874 and 1873 :—

.....	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,55,12,1[illegible]	2,04,39,118	2,02,74,745
Bengal	1,88,59,700	2,13,45,015	1,61,84,267
Assam		23,25,159	35,27,373
British Burmah	28,23,394	35,03,576	29,33,726
N. W. Provinces	2,55,92,053	2,16,15,575	2,22,17,360
Oudh	88,87,627	1,03,60,914	66 35,941
Punjab	1,17,91,788	1,43,64,523	1,20,15,369
Bombay	2,69,03,196	1,41,49,056	1,76,27,028
Central Provinces	73,29,086	35,14,234	31,42,705
Madras	2,33,83,803	1,97,51,037	2,18,47,166
Total	15,03,53,348	12,65,49,100	12,63,74,602

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 27th January 1876, that no rain is reported to have fallen anywhere during the week. There is no improvement in the prospects of the season in Madras or Mysore. In Bombay the condition of the crops continues fair. From the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajpootana prospects are reported good. In Bengal there is no change: the *rabi* crops continue to do well, though rain is wanted; the late rice harvest is almost over. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is said to be required. In the Punjab prospects are fair, but more rain would be beneficial. Reports are good from Burma and Assam.

THE first issue of the *Friend of Burma* since its purchase by the Agent of the King of Upper Burma convinces us (*Rangoon Mail*) of the truth of the report which has often reached our ears that His Majesty since he came into contact with English clergymen has always had a strong leaning towards Christianity. To judge from the leading article in the paper he is likewise a warm dissenter in his views, being strongly in favor of the disestablishment of the church. In anticipation, therefore, of coming changes, English merchants who have large supplies of "Poonghy cloth" should take the earliest opportunity of clearing off their stocks. There may be some delay in reconciling the polygamous ideas of His Majesty and his subjects with the requirements of Christianity but not to stick at trifles, surely some compromise might be made in order to procure such noble converts. It is possible that one of his ministers also is a christian, has by his general exemplary bearing also tended greatly to bring *His Majesty* into his present state of mind.

REGARDING the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Punjab, the Lahore paper thinks that the native community are on the whole delighted. Those of the chiefs and leaders of the people who have been thrown into contact with H. R. H. are loud in their praises of *Shahazada Sahib*, whose urbanity they speak of in the highest terms, and whose kindly and courteous treatment of them has greatly impressed them in his favour. But, on the other hand, there are some natives who are strangely impressed with the visit. Strange stories are also about which indicate the impressions produced in the minds of the "oi polli" by the handsome presents which the Prince is receiving. This may be gathered from the following incident which occurred at Lahore the other day during the Prince's visit. A pensioned native officer came in to see a gentleman who belonged to his former corps, and while talking about the Prince, asked this gentleman whether it was true that the nation allowed the Shahazada Sahib no income; and that he was living on the proceeds of the presents which he received from his mother's subjects at home and in India!

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ceylon Times*, writing on January 19th from Galle, gives the following additional particulars about the Genoa which will be read with interest:—"The Italian steamer Genoa, bound from Calcutta to Marseilles with a cargo of rice, indigo and other goods, was sighted yesterday afternoon. In passing by the port, it was observed that she was apparently taking the same course as the ill-fated Arcturus, being in dangerous proximity to the shore. She was accordingly signalled to keep farther off, but before many minutes had elapsed, the worst fears of those on shore were realized, as she went right on the Whale reef. This was at half-past five, and in response to the signals of distress, several boats put off, and Mr. Blythe the Master Attendant proceeded on board without delay. A strict watch was kept on the native boats which surrounded the vessel—and during the night eight boat loads of cargo were discharged. A portion of the crew landed last night. The captain, chief officer and the remaining crew came on shore to-day. At seven this morning, the Trinity House steamer proceeded to the scene of the disaster, but returned at nine o'clock, as there was no possibility of rescuing the steamer from her fatal position. At the time of writing, she is fast breaking up, only the masts and bow being visible above water. During the day strenuous endeavours have been made to save as much as possible of the cargo, but it is feared that only a small portion will be recovered. The sea has been very calm, both yesterday and to-day."

THE *Times'* correspondent, writing from Paris, January 4th, says:—A letter in the *Rappel* gives an account of a visit to General Garibaldi, who still suffers much from his various wounds, especially in damp weather, and is then forced to keep in bed most of the day. He is inundated with callers, many of them English, and before the writer delivered himself of his commission a family from Melbourne, perfect strangers, paid their respects to him. They consisted of father, mother, son, and three blooming daughters. Garibaldi addressed the chief of the visitors in excellent English, telling him, how, when in command of the Montevidean fleet, he put in near Melbourne to re-victual. The Australians listened attentively and withdrew. Garibaldi's first inquiry was for Victor Hugo. He is much interested in French politics, seeing that the destinies of Democracy are bound up with those of France, and will largely depend on the coming elections. He considers the priesthood a formidable adversary on account of its wealth. He is anxious for European disarmament and arbitration, and asked what his French friends thought of it. On being told that France could never cease to think of the re-acquisition of Alsace and Lorraine by all possible means, and asked what he would have said had disarmament and arbitration been preached to Italy before it recovered Venice and Rome, he replied that in his eyes the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine was the most hateful of iniquities, but that by the arbitration of other nations and the co-operation of the German Democracy French patriotism might obtain what it justly considered the sacred aim of revenge.

THE *Pioneer* writes as follows about the Prince at Agra:—In spite of the high wind which blew all day the Lieutenant-Governor's reception at the Palace on Wednesday last was a brilliant success. The cruel breezes had blown about the illuminations; and here and there flashes of darkness bore ugly witness to the wind's disloyalty. But the entrance and the approaches were very beautiful, and the lighting of the Dewan-i-Am was perfect. About 1,300 guests were assembled; among them 300 or 400 native chiefs and gentlemen, gorgeous in their crush of colour and blaze of jewellery. The night was by no means very cold, and if the arrangements for departure of carriages worked properly, the success would have been unbroken. As it was there was confusion, but not row. The immense shamianas, too, in which supper was to have been given, had at the last moment to be given up, the wind having rendered the props unsafe. Consequently fresh arrangements had to be improvised, and the difficulties of attendance were proportionately increased. For the guests generally supper was served in one of the courts of the Unguri Bagh. The Prince supped in the Dewan-i-Khas where covers were laid for His Royal Highness and suite, who, with the ladies whom they took in to supper, occupied the whole available space. Disappointment may in some cases have been felt at exclusion from the Dewan-i-Khas: but the first duties of a host are to his personal guests, and compelled Sir John Strachey to limit the invitations to supper at the Dewan i Khas to the small circle which accompanied him from his tents and to their partners. The various rooms of the palace were very effectively lit, and filled during the whole evening by streams of visitors. The Prince came at about half past ten, and remained between three and four hours.

THE *Englishman*:—The late accomplished naturalist and traveller, Berthold Seemann, made the remark in one of his many interesting papers that he had tasted what he considered the four finest fruits in the world, in the localities where they attained the greatest perfection; namely, the pine-apple at Guayaquil, the mango at Goa, the mangosteen at Singapore and Penang, and the cherimoyer at Eema; and he gave a decided preference to the last. This is entirely a question of taste, and others may not be inclined to agree with him. But what is the cherimoyer, some may naturally ask? It is a fruit, certainly, less known than the other three, but a splendid fruit, notwithstanding. It is closely allied to our custard apple, but much more delicious in flavour. It will grow in Bengal, but, so far as we can learn, has never ripened its fruit with us. It is not, however, of the cherimoyer that we wish to offer a few remarks on the present occasion, but one of the other fruits alluded to by Seemann—the mangosteen. This tree has been frequently introduced here, but has not, we believe, even been made to yield its delicious fruit in the open air; nor, so far as we are informed, under any other conditions. It was first imported into England many years ago, but has only recently, about 20 years, or so, produced its blossom and fruit, and that was effected under glass, in the gardens of the Duke of Northumberland, at Sion. From a recent notice in an horticultural paper, we learn that fruit had been obtained at the Botanic Gardens at Trinidad, and that a few of them reached England in good condition; and the writer considers they might be sent annually in future, in a state suitable for dessert purposes. We are told by those who have eaten the fruit fresh from the trees at Penang, that the taste is far superior to those eaten here after a week or ten days' passage; in fact, like the Sylhet orange, at the Shalla groves, they lose in flavor the longer they are kept. If this be so in the short trip from Penang to Calcutta, how much greater must be the deterioration on the longer voyage from Trinidad to London. If, however, the mangosteen can be made to bear fruit in the West Indies, we do not know why it should not do so with us. We are not aware whether any continuous efforts have been made with this object in view, or whether there are any peculiar climatic conditions which render it impossible to be raised here as an ordinary fruit. If such attempts have not been made, they are, surely, worthy of trial. We may not possess precisely the same advantages in respect to climate or soil as the Malayan archipelago, and may not, therefore, be able to bring the fruit to such perfection; but as so many of our finer fruits have been not only successfully introduced from other countries, but become naturalized, why should the mangosteen prove an exception to the rule; and why should it not be made to yield to perseverance and skill combined? Or is it to continue a barren tree, like another, and yet more important product, the cacao, which affords the well known chocolate of commerce? Mr. Grant Duff tells us, in his "Notes of an Indian Journey," recently published in the *Contemporary Review*, that the mangosteen fruits yielded excellently at the Government experimental gardens at Berliar, in the Neilgherries.

BOMBAY.

A BATCH OF HORSES.—A batch of twenty-two horses were landed at the Carnac Bunder on Monday and taken to Abdool Raymon's stables on the Bhendy Bazaar Road.

POST MASTER OF BOMBAY.—The notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated the 7th January 1876, appointing Mr. E. Hutton to officiate as Post Master, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Stuart, on privilege leave, or until further orders, is cancelled.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper committed a Hindoo, named Cursondass Nuthoobhoy, to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences to-day, on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and with fabricating false evidence, preferred against him by Choonilall Munoredass.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed two Hindoos, named Gulloo Mooljee and Javerchund Puppoorchund, to take their trial at the same Criminal Sessions of the High Court charged with theft of four gold bangles of the value of Rs. 125, from the person of Jankee, girl.

THEFTS.—A labourer, named Shaik Alli Shaik Ebrahim, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to six weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail for stealing eight reels of silk, the property of the Alliance Press Company. The following cases of theft were disposed of yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper:—Baba Goolam Hussain, for stealing a bundle of brass wire belonging to Mahomed Cudbooddeen, was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Narayen Rowjee, for stealing an iron railway chair, the property of the Port Trust, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in the Common Jail.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Krishna Bhowanee. From the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That death was caused by the fracture of the base of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a height."—Another Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cumballa Hill, on view of the body of Fatmabee, girl. Deceased, who was about six years of age, was on the evening previous run over by a hack-buggy on the Obelisk Road and expired soon after from the effect of the injuries she received. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of her having been run over by a buggy."

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Joseph Lettis (a Greek), a seaman of the British ship Turkish Empire, was charged with assaulting Andrew Hansen, a seaman of the same ship. The Magistrate, after taking the evidence of the complainant and two witnesses for the prosecution, and two witnesses on behalf of the defence, adjourned the proceedings to this day for the evidence of the chief officer of the ship, whom the defendant desired to call on his behalf. The circumstances of this case are briefly these. On the 31st December last, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the ship was at sea, when the men had sat down for dinner, the meat was being shared out, when defendant took a larger piece of meat than his share. An altercation ensued between complainant and defendant, and the defendant drew his sheath knife and struck Hansen in the side with it, inflicting a wound, on which Hansen made a complaint to the mate and captain of the ship. Hansen was laid up for three weeks from the wound. The defendant was at the time put in irons and kept so until the arrival of the ship in this harbour, when the defendant was made over to the Police authorities here.

WEDDING IN THE SASSOON FAMILY.—On Sunday evening, the 30th ult., the Jewish Synagogue at Byculla had a very gay appearance, the compound of the Synagogue was covered with elegant carriages turned out in the highest style of livery. The occasion was the marriage of the eldest daughter of Mr. Elias David Sassoon. At 4 P.M. there stood at the door of the Synagogue most of the influential and highly respected gentlemen of the Jewish community. There were present also the Portuguese Consul Dr. S. A. DeCarvalho, Dr. L. P. da Rozario, E. deSouza, Esq., and several others. Shortly after 4 P.M. a splendidly equipped carriage drove up, with the young and lovely looking bride, who was accompanied by her father, a truly venerable looking old gentleman. The European ladies remarked that the bride looked quite a fairy queen. Her white robe was rich and elegant. Within the Synagogue the gallery was filled with Jewish ladies, some of them in European attire. The bride and bridegroom were led up to the altar and made to take their stand under a canopy supported by four youths. At this stage, the Rabbi pronounced the nuptial blessing, the service being chanted throughout. The marriage ceremony lasted for about 20 minutes and was concluded by the bride and bridegroom partaking of libations offered by the Rabbi; then followed the congratulations of those present, after which the happy couple left. To witness the departure at the door of the Synagogue in groups of three and four of Jewish ladies, all pretty, and most of them in their gorgeous oriental costume, was a rare treat to a visitor.

THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER, S. D.—The office of the Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, is at present at Hoobleo.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 1.

FINED FOR USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—Mrs. Johnston was yesterday found guilty by Major A. T. Spens, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, for using abusive language to Mrs. Holden, and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees thirty, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the above his Worship awarded rupees fifteen to the complainant, Mrs. Holden, as compensation.—*Id.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse and suite will leave Sattara to-morrow morning (Wednesday) for Mahableshwur and will leave Mahableshwur for Gunesh Khind, Government House, on the following morning, and after remaining at Gunesh Khind for two days, His Excellency will leave for Sholapore on the 7th instant, and from thence His Excellency will proceed to Bijapoor.—*Id.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—We learn from a letter from Belgaum, dated the 29th ultimo, that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived there from Dharwar on the previous morning, and had the whole of the troops out in the evening in review order, and again for field manœuvres on Saturday morning. His Excellency and staff will arrive at Poona on the 4th instant, and will leave for Bombay on the 8th. We understand that His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., and staff, who were to leave for Kholapoor on Sunday last, postponed their departure from Belgaum till yesterday morning. This postponement, we hear, was on account of the horse dak not reaching Belgaum on the day appointed for His Excellency's departure.—*Id.*

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—We are glad to see that our Bombay contemporaries have expressed their cordial approbation of the act of Her Majesty in rewarding the valuable services to the community of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. We ourselves were greatly pleased to see his name among the list of the gentlemen in the West of India who were decorated with the Order of the Star of India. It so often happens that sterling worth when united to a most and retiring disposition, is overlooked when honours are being distributed, that it gives us great satisfaction to learn that this excellent gentleman's nomination was recommended by the Bombay Government and supported by Sir S. Fitzgerald, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir B. H. Ellis, Sir Augustus A. Spencer, and Lord Sandhurst. His worth is well known to all these gentlemen, and they did well to remember it on this occasion. As one Bombay paper remarks, he is not without enemies. Few men of real worth are so, and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is not more distinguished for modest unobtrusiveness than for fearless straightforwardness of speech and action. There are some men, to recount whose enemies and the manner in which they were made, is a high eulogium, and it is so in his case. But those whom he has offended are an insignificant few compared with the multitudes whom he has befriended by his public charity and private beneficence. In movements for the public good he has often taken an active and useful part. At one time he was a valuable member of the Legislative Council. He was a Justice of the Peace, and is now a member of the Municipal Corporation. He is also a Fellow of the Bombay University, and is altogether one of the most honourworthy of the citizens of Bombay. His services during the riots of February 1874, on the side of peace and order and in behalf of those who had suffered by the rioters, were of themselves worthy of some acknowledgment. We are always glad to see honour paid where honour is due.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 22.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS.

THERE are plenty of attractions now in Bombay for those who are in search of an hour's amusement in the evening. The Great Indian Circus offers the attraction of acrobatic and gymnastic feats, the horses having been trained by the late Mr. Dickman, of America. The company have just come from Madras, where they have, we believe, been well received and patronized. Feats of this sort are always productive of amusement, and no doubt many will be ready to go as soon as they know of the arrival of the circus.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

THE world-renowned Davenport Brothers arrived yesterday by the Russian s.s. Rostoff. They intend giving a series of entertainments in Bombay, which, if we may judge by their exploits elsewhere in their marvellous rôle which outspirits spiritualism itself, will leave nobody room to complain of the dullness of the season. They are accompanied by Professor Fay, and we may safely promise a treat to those who have not witnessed their performances, and a repetition of a treat to those who have.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

THE Glee Society's Concert takes place this afternoon in the Town Hall, and we believe it is being looked forward to with more than usual anticipation to afford an hour's musical recreation. The Society, we hear, has greatly improved under Mr. Gray, the conductor, and the singing of its members, in part songs, is now, we are told, "a thing to be heard." Three glees will be sung, and the ladies will also sing Rossini's "La Carita," the announcement of which is alone likely to fill the Hall. Mr. Gray will delight us with the strains of the organ, and will delight all to hear such a skilled and able playing. The solo singers are old favourites who are sure to "bring down the house."

The dullness of Bombay is evidently moving off, and we shall have to thank the Glee Society, no doubt, for contributing to this good end.

MISS ALICE MAY'S OPERA COMPANY.

THE success of the opening night of Miss May's Opera Bouffe Company was undoubted. The large room of the Framjee Cowasjee Hall was well filled with a good-humoured audience, who warmly applauded the performance of the lively and popular opera of *Maritana*. The resources of the company are necessarily limited as their appearance in Bombay at all is only an experiment. They are not strong enough in numbers to have a good chorus; there only is and is a piano, played very well indeed by Mr. Allen, who is a musical host in himself; and their stage is small and the scenery not remarkably effective. The members of the company go through their parts with care and spirit, and Miss Alice May herself sings well, and is a good-looking, and gifted with unbounded energy. If she lacks some of the graces of expression only possessed by artists of the first rank, she, on the other hand, has a perfect cornucopia of eloquent and vivacious gestures. In *Maritana* she was well supported by Miss Burton as *Lazarillo*, and by the gentleman who played the parts of *Don César*, *Don José*, and the *King*. *Don José's* make-up as the villain of the opera was splendid; his scowls and deep bass notes would alone have sufficed to make the opera a success The audience were kept interested and amused up to the last.

Last night Offenbach's well-known opera bouffe, the Grand Duchess, attracted a large audience, the room was well filled in every part. The performance was exceedingly spirited and good. Miss May played with immense energy and sang remarkably well, bringing down torrents of applause. We hope Miss May will be prevailed upon to give several more performances besides those already advertised.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year, which commences to-day. The calendar is comparatively a heavy one, there being twenty cases, in which thirty-one prisoners are implicated. Twenty of the prisoners are Hindoos, seven Mahomedans, three Parsees, and one European. There are seven cases of theft; three of house-breaking; two of forgery on the National and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banks; two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of abetment of theft and of cheating the Bombay Co-operative Society; one of wilfully secreting Postal letters; one of committing mischief by fire in the haystacks at Warree Bunder; one of attempt to murder; one of fabricating false evidence, an offshoot of the late Ahmedabad Conspiracy case; and one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Twelve of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, five by Mr. Nana Morojee, and three by Mr. Ryan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·234
Temperature of the Air	73·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·7
Dew Point	65·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. of following day)	77·4
Minimum do. do.	66·8
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	316

BOMBAY DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of this school took place yesterday evening in a large room of the Institution, Love Lane, Mazagon. The Hon. Mr. Justice West presided, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, among those present being the Rev. Archdeacon, the Rev. Mr. Sharpin, the Rev. Mr. Hinkson, B. A., (head master) Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Wadia, B.A., (second master), Captain Babington, Dr. Anderson, and Mr. Rowland. Among the ladies were several of the Parsee community. Several hymns were sung by the children to an accompaniment played on the harmonium by Mr. Thomas, of the Byculla Schools, and afterwards the prizes were distributed. The list was as follows:—

Boys.

Matriculation Prizes.—James Edwards and Alfred George.

Standard VIII.—Clarence Smith.

Latin Prize.—J. C. Salfey.

Standard VII.—W. Mayers and W. Willard.

Standard VI.—J. Lorimer.

Standard V.—H. Willard.

Standard IV.—D. M'Kenzie.

Standard III.—Edward Stewart.

Scripture Prizes.—J. C. Salfey, D. M'Kenzie, and C. Cochrane.

Girls.

Standard V.—Emma Tracey.

English Prize.—Emma Tracey.

Standard III.—Constance Rosselet.

Standard II.—Ada Mayers and Annie Lawrence..

Standard 1.—Charlotte Michael.

Music.—Annie M'Kenzie.

Needlework, plain, (Mrs. Reynold's prize) E. Tracey. Do. do. (Mrs. Hinkson's prize)—A. M'Kenzie.

Needlework, fancy.—(Miss Wadia's prizes) 1st Annie M'Kenzie; 2nd, Mary Davis; 3rd, Beatrice Rowland.

Scripture Prizes.—1st, Annie M'Kenzie; 2nd, Annie Lawrence.

Subsequently, the Chairman addressed those present. He said the absence of the formal report which was usually read on such occasions deprived him of material which he might otherwise have tried to enlarge upon. However, there were some main points to be observed, which appeared to be that the school had been performing its business during the year in a regular and steady way, and that the number of the scholars had not at any rate fallen off, but had somewhat increased. The standard of matriculation had been attained by two of the boys, who had been awarded prizes. He hoped they would always bear in mind that the honour of the institution as well as their own reputation was in their charge, and that this would be a stimulus to them in their future exertions, and would bind them not only to industry and activity, but also to honourable and gentlemanly conduct, which should reflect honour on their names and nation, and on the school in which they were educated. What had pleased him most of all in the proceedings, he must confess, was the sight of such an array of bright and intelligent faces among the girls brought up in the school; and he hoped that on future occasions when he might be there, he should see the same bright and intelligent faces glowing with a deeper and fuller intelligence still. He was sure it must be a great stimulus to all, boys and girls alike, to find that so many ladies and gentlemen felt an interest in their progress, and attended on these occasions. A particular feature noticeable on this occasion was that a number of native ladies were present to manifest their interest in the progress of their fellow citizens, fellow inhabitants of this part of the globe, and fellow subjects of Her Majesty. It is a matter on which all should congratulate themselves that this sympathy and interest in general progress was spreading so far, and that the links of union between the different classes of the community were thus becoming stronger and stronger, and were day by day sending out new tendrils which would bind all classes closer together. Some few months ago he attended a meeting of this kind at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, where a number of Parsee young ladies were receiving an education from which he trusted they would greatly benefit. Whether in that institution, or in their private houses, he was sure the spirit of progress was making amongst the ladies of the native community; and this was most distinctly manifested on the present occasion by the gift of no less than three prizes by Miss Wadia. He trusted that such manifestations of mutual interest would grow and increase from year to year, and that there would be a more kindly feeling spreading amongst all and uniting them more thoroughly together. He hoped the pupils would all work even still better than they had done in the past, in the years to come, and when the next contest for prizes came, every one would endeavour at least to take the best place that he or she could. It was not only to the first in the race that honour belonged, but to the second and third also credit was due, and the main credit, they should remember always, ought to be given to those who exerted themselves the most and made the most of such natural advantages as they had been endowed with. He trusted they would all benefit greatly by the instruction they were receiving in that institution, and that they would imbibe, along with the instruction they received, that spirit which would hallow everything they learned and make them not only active citizens but better members of the Church and worthy subjects of this great Empire. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Rev. Archdeacon, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard by Mr. Justice Kemball:—

MACFARLANE AND SKIPSEY V. PURMANUND JUGONNATH.

Mr. Purcell appeared for the plaintiffs, solicitors, who sought to recover Rs. 1,525, the unpaid balance of a bill of costs due by defendant. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs of this suit.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY V. PADAMJEE NURSEY.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiffs, applied for a month's postponement which was granted: plaintiffs to give notice to defendant of the postponement.

LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE AND OTHERS V. PURSHOTUM HEMRAJ.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs, who sought to recover Rs. 18,897 on a promissory note passed by defendant upon an adjustment of accounts on the 26th April 1875. The defendant, who appeared in person, said that his signature to the promissory note was obtained by fraud. He had, however, no evidence to call in support of his statement, nor did he make a statement upon solemn affirmation. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 18,897, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 26th April 1875 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The undermentioned cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Motilal Shewlal v. Mohanlal Heeachund and another. Framjee, Sands and Co. v. Treecum Chapsey and another.

The following cases yesterday came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, at the High Court:—

SHA VURJEVUNDASS MADHOWDAS V. THUCKER PREMJEE MUNDOO AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Farran represented the plaintiff; the defendants did not appear. The suit was on an adjusted account, for Rs. 4,801. A decree was entered for payment of the amount claimed, with interest from 26th of January 1875 and costs, interest on decree at 6 per cent.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The cases of Sorabjee Jamsetjee v. Bhairoojee Essoojee and others, Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy v. Cumulsey Premjee, and Pallonjee Merwanjee Shroff v. Sha Mahomed Sherooboy, were struck out of the list, there being no attendance of either party.

CASES COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

THE following is a summary of the cases committed for trial at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year:—

1. Thomas Salmon, committed by Mr Cooper, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
2. Rama Pandoo, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
3. Babun Rajubhai, committed by Mr. Cooper, for house-breaking by night.
4. Sulliman Ebrahim and another, committed by Mr. Cooper, for house-breaking by night.
5. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for abetment of theft and of cheating.
6. Nansey Laljee and two others, committed by Mr. Ryan, for theft.
7. Dajee Keshov, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
8. Ballajee Bhewjee Powar, committed by Mr. Cooper, for wilfully secreting letters sent by post.
9. Carrimbhai Rajbai, committed by Mr. Cooper, for house-breaking by night.
10. Wittoo Sunthoo, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.
11. Eduljee Byramjee Gharialee and Ardasir Lowjee Setna, committed by Mr. Ryan, for forgery on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
12. Eduljee Byramjee Gharialee and Ardasir Lowjee Setna, committed by Mr. Ryan, for forgery on the National Bank.
13. Dhondoo Jotee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for committing mischief by fire.
14. Esaa Dada, committed by Mr. Cooper, for attempting to murder.
15. Ramchunder Anuntram and another, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.
16. Doongursey Narayen and 6 others, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding.
17. Gulloo Mooljee and another, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
18. Khatao Soonderjee, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
19. Luximon Goonajee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
20. Cursondass Nathoobhoy, committed by Mr. Cooper, for giving false evidence in a judicial

ble Ensign J. G. Coleman. Forced for all Arabs and Mysore-bred. Winners of 1st class races at Rs. 75 for each race won: Rs. 25 to loserd, 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Pilgrim's ..... b w h Meteor	9	3	Gooch 1
Mr Covey's ..... b a h Marquis	10	6	Vinall 2
Mr Covey's ..... b a h Shah Allum...	8	5	Clarke 3
Mr Merry's ..... g a h Dhuballow ...	8	0	Chapman... 0
Dresher Conty's..g a h Sir Frederick..	7	0	Ramchurn.. 0
Mr Dunbar's ..... b m h m Grass Widow	7	0	Oomar 0

Marquis was made a very hot favourite in the lotteries, as the following list will show:

Mr. Covey's stable	620
Meteor	180
Dhuballow	180
Grass Widow	100
Sir Frederick	40

Dhuballow led off, followed by Meteor and Sir Frederick, and they continued in this order all round the Course, till about the ½ mile post, when Meteor took first place, Grass Widow being second. Before reaching the ¾ mile, Meteor was near to Mr. Pilgrim's horses, but he never caught him, and was beaten with ease by three or four lengths, his stable companion being third. A pretty race. Time 2 m. 55 sec.

THE AMAZON PLATE.—A Bracelet, value Rupees 200, for all *bona-fide* Ladies' Arab horses that have not been in training or run in any race except a race for Ladies' horses since March 1st, 1875. The property of, and regularly ridden for the last two months by the Ladies' owning them. Weight for age raised 14 lbs. Winners of Ladies' Races once 7 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. G. R. half a mile.

	st. lbs.		
Miss Lodwick's...b a g St Andrew.....	10	4	Capt. Elmhirst..... 1
Mrs Twynam's ...g a h Diamond	11	0	Col. Beresford 2
Mrs Keith's..... g a h Rocket	10	7	Mr Maitland..... 0
Miss F Elmhirst's..g a h Mosquito	10	5	Walsh 0

The long-standing reputation of Diamond indulged among to place their faith in him; but not a few looked upon it as a moral for the day, and a moral it turned out to be. There was what appeared to be a very needless false start, the horses looking to be well to either. Despatched at the next attempt, St. Andrew immediately drew away, and, by the time he reached the corner, was any distance in front. Here, however, he nearly lost the race by boring off to the near hand, so much that at the distance he was almost into the crowd, and a hundred yards from home was quite on it. The result of this was that from a gallop he was pulled into a canter, from a canter to a trot. Eventually, Captain Elmhirst got his head in the right direction again, but not before the Philistines were upon him. It was no use, however, Samson-like, he had only to exert himself to gain an easy victory. Making a fresh start he won without much exertion—certainly one of the most peculiar performances ever witnessed on a race course, and one that stamps him as a remarkably fast horse. It is difficult to imagine that Mosquito's horse will ever be found to beat him. Captain Elmhirst rode very well.—Time 1m. 1sec.

THE MADRAS PLATE—Rupees 800. Forced for all English, Welsh, Wales, Cape, and C. B. winners of first class races at Rs. 75 for each race won. Open to all other horses at Rs. 25. Lowest weight 7 stone. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Pilgrim's ..... b w h Lord Clifden.	8	7	Vinall..... 1
Mr Dunbar's..... b w g Trumpator ...	8	5	Gooch..... 2
Mr Kelly's ..... b w g R Y	9	1	Walsh..... 3
Mr Edward's ..... b w m Finette	9	7	Mr Maitland..... 4
Mr Belgrave's ....b w g Confusion ...	8	13	Cousens ... 5

Lottery prices in three lotteries were

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lord Clifden	440	560	410
Finette	340	440	390
R. Y.	340	400	360
Confusion	250	220	230
Trumpator	240	210	200

Lord Clifden made the running at once. Confusion being next, followed by R. Y., Finette and Trumpator last. At the mile post, the four first were pretty well together, Gooch being well behind; at the ¾ mile, Lord Clifden and Confusion were together in front, R. Y. and Finette together a little behind them, and Trumpator still last. At the ¾ mile, the mare had run into second place, but soon after, Trumpator came with a burst, and passing Mr. Maitland, challenged Lord Clifden. It was not long however, before the whip was required and Gooch was riding all the way home from the ¼ mile post. But Lord Clifden was never actually caught, and won not too easily by about a length, R. Y. a bad third. Time—2m 41sec

THE DIANA PLATE.—A Bracelet, value Rupees 200, for all *bona fide* Ladies' horses, Arabs excepted that have not been in training or run in any race except a race for Ladies horses since March 1st, 1875. The property of, and regularly ridden for the last two months by the Ladies entering them. Weight for age and class raised 2lbs. Winners of Ladies' Races once 7 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. G. R. half mile.

	st. lbs.		
Mrs Rawlin's ..... b w g Philip.....	11	4	Mr Irvine. 1
Mrs Kenny Herbert's ..... b w g Warwick.....	11	4	Capt Elmhirst ... 2
Mrs Beresford's ...b w g Cronstadt ...	10	1	Col. Beresford..... 0

What became of Cronstadt we could not see, it being nearly dark when this race was run, but the other two raced the whole way, Mr. Irvine winning an exciting finish by half a length.—*Madras Times.*

HOLKAR AND THE MUTINY AT INDORE.

(*Kaye's Sepoy War*, Vol. III.)

Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

But what was Holkar doing all this time? The roar of the guns surprised him as much as it surprised Durand, and perhaps it bewildered him still more. He could not understand what it pretended. He did not know what to do. He knew that some of his guns had opened fire, but for what purpose, and in what direction, was not clearly known to him. All the inmates of the Palace were in the wildest state of tumult and confusion. First one story, then another, was brought to him. No one could give him any clear insight into this most unexpected and most mysterious ebullition. It might have been directed against the English or it might have been directed against himself. That in the first hour of the outbreak, he was astounded and paralysed is certain. But no one can have followed me so far in this history of the Sepoy War without discerning the patent, the obstreperous truth that English soldiers and statesmen of the highest rank, were sometimes bewildered and paralysed when first the storm burst upon them. If, in the sudden confusion, when there were runnings to and fro at the Palace; and the reports of one man set at naught the reports of another, Holkar thought more of himself and the Raj than of Durand and the British Agency; he did only that which in like circumstances, any Englishman would have done. His first duty was to his Raj, which he believed to be as much imperilled as the lives of the little cluster of Englishmen at his Court. But before he had had time to recover himself from the first confusion and stupor of this sudden outbreak, Durand had fled from Indore—no one seemed to know whither.

Still Holkar did not despair; he knew that his face was irretrievably blackened in the eyes of the representative of the British Government at his capital. For Durand could justify his own departure, only by proving the consummate treachery of Holkar. Less than two hours had intervened between the first outburst of the guns and the evacuation of the Residency. It must have been a crisis of extraordinary magnitude that compelled the precipitate retreat of so brave and so wise a man with the best blood of England in his veins. All this the Maharaja knew to be fatally against him; but he knew also that whatsoever might have been done, or not done, during those two delirious hours, there was yet for him to prove his loyalty to the British Government by casting in his lot with them. And he did it. In what manner and with serenity he told.

Scarcely had the representative of the British Government turned his back upon Indore, when Holkar, having recovered from the first surprise and confusion attending that most unexpected outbreak, began by many outward acts, not to be misunderstood or misinterpreted, to demonstrate his fidelity to the paramount power of India. A few Europeans were still left alive in Indore. The Maharaja concealed them in the Palace, and the insurgents sent to him demanding their heads and those also of some Durbar officers supposed to be friendly to the British. They called on Holkar to come forth and show himself and he rode out amongst them. They clamoured loudly, but their demands were resolutely rejected. He offered them his own person—but he would not suffer any Englishman to be hurt. They called upon him to place himself at their head, and to lead them against the English. They reminded him of the martial character of his great ancestor, Juswant Rao, and taunted him with cowardice; but even this did not move him to join the ranks of our enemies. He told the insurgents that it was no part of the traditions of his family that they should murder women and children. He stood out boldly against all the entreaties and all the threats of his own soldiery and then rode back to the Palace.

Already had the Maharaja addressed letters, on the day of the outbreak, to Colonel Durand and to Lord Elphinstone, assuring them of his fidelity, and he urged the immediate advance of the Bombay troops, under General Woodburn, for the suppression of disorder, and the pacification of the country. He gathered up the remains of the English treasure, and sent it under safe escort to Hungerford at Mhow. He sent thither also his own money and jewels, and Government securities and other property, and he despached his most confidential servants to Hungerford to assure the British officers that he was as true as steel. And of this, the stout-hearted Artillerysman who had doubted at first, was now fully convinced.

With sore distress and dismay the Maharaja heard that Captain Hutchinson, who held the post of Bheel Agent, under the Indore Resident, had been taken prisoner, with his family, by the Amjheera Raja, and was confined in his fort. Mrs. Hutchinson was a daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, and it was in no strain of Oriental hyperbole that the Maharaja declared that he regarded her "as his sister, and the whole family as his relations," for he looked up to Hamilton with filial reverence and affection. So he determined to send out a detachment for their rescue. Amjheera was tributary to Scindiah and to Holkar, therefore was as foreign country. So he sought instructions from Hungerford, who promptly took upon himself the political responsibility. But Hutchinson and his party were not in captivity. They were at Bhopawur, with other Europeans connected with the Bheel Corps, at the time of the Indore revolt, tidings of which reached them on the 2nd of July, with the addition that Holkar had placed himself at the head of the insurgents. All the smaller chiefs in the neighbourhood were ripe for revolt, and this startling intelligence from Indore made them eager for the affray. At first Hutchinson thought that he could defend himself and his people with the help of a party of loyal Bheels, but this hope soon passed away from him and he saw no chance of safety but in flight. And even that was doubtful and precarious. They went forth disguised as a party of Parsee merchants, with their families, on the way to Baroda, and made a perilous journey to Jubooah, where as set forth by Durand's friends: "That Holkar's force, which had opened fire on the Residency and attacked our people, and which Holkar was either unable or unwilling to control, were numerous and well-equipped—that the Residency was a building not calculated for purposes of defence—that some of the Contingent troops would not act against the enemy, and that the remainder were too few to resist them—that, by withdrawing at once, and falling back upon such support as he could find elsewhere, he would maintain the independence of the authority which he represented and would be able to make his influence better felt by the several chieftains under his agency, and even by Holkar himself. The force of these considerations may be readily admitted. But it is added—" that no succour could be obtained from Mhow, where mutiny was known to be imminent, and, in fact, took place on the same day, the mutinous troops marching to Indore and plundering the Government Treasury;" and that "had Colonel Durand decided to remain, he could not possibly have withstood the combined attack of Holkar's troops and the Mhow mutineers. It could only have been by Holkar's being able and willing to control his own troops, and to use them against the Mhow mutineers, that the Residency could have been held." It is evident, however, from what has been already related, that succours from Mhow of the most serviceable kind were available: for Hungerford's European battery was rattling towards Indore, when news met it that Colonel Durand and all his people had departed. Had it arrived whilst the Residency was still occupied, the rising at Indore would most probably have been suppressed and there would have been no combination of Holkar's troops with the Mhow mutineers. The Sepoys at Mhow were encouraged to revolt by the knowledge that nothing had been done to put down the insurrection at Indore. The evacuation of the Residency naturally caused it to be believed that Holkar was on the side of the insurgents. To have held on for a few hours would have given time for the Maharaja to recover from his first bewilderment, and to declare himself on our side, and it would have brought Hungerford and his battery to Indore.

To this Colonel Durand's answer was—in a letter written to Mr. Talbot, Lord Canning's Private Secretary, on the 16th of August—"I see, by the *Friend of India*, of the 30th of July; that that paper, taking up the tone of a letter written from Mhow, talks of my inopportune flight, and repeats the nonsense and misstatements about Hungerford's proceedings when shut up with the writer of the letter—a Captain Trower, of the 23rd Native Infantry—in the Mhow Fort. I should wish the Governor-General to know that Hungerford's battery—though my note to Colonel Platt, despatched from Indore at a quarter to nine, reached Colonel Platt by a quarter to ten—was not ready to move until noon, by the statement of its own officers. It then advanced to Indore at a trot, and had gone to the half way village of Rao, where obtaining information that we had left Indore, Hungerford returned at a gallop or canter the whole way, and dashed with his battary straight into the Fort at 3 P.M.—the moment he arrived. Had he continued his course to Indore at the rate he moved away from Mhow, it would have been four P.M. at least before he reached the Residency, for they did not canter our. I retired from the Residency, after a two hours' cannonade, about half past ten." (b) That is three-quarters of an hour after the call for battery reached Mhow. Now the battery could not have been equipped, mounted, and brought down to Indore at full gallop, in three-quarters of an hour. So it is clear that Colonel Durand did not await even the possibility of the arrival under the most favourable circumstances, of Hungerford and his guns. Indeed, Captain Hungerford's statement is that at eleven A.M. Colonel Platt called on him with a letter from Colonel Durand begging that the battery under his command might be sent to Indore instantly. "I marched," added Hungerford, "my battery at once on Indore." (c) So it appears that Hungerford did not get his orders till after Durand had quitted the capital.

It is to the honour of Lord Elphinstone, whose whole conduct, as Governor of Bombay during this momentous period, was distinguished by as much energy as sagacity that he supported Hungerford throughout all his irregularities. There is a natural disposition on the part of Governors, where there is an official conflict to side with the higher authority. Durand, at this time, had a great reputation throughout India, Hungerford was an unknown man—merely a Captain of Artillery—who, in the ordinary routine of regimental duty, had been sent to command a battery at Mhow. But Elphinstone could not resist the conviction that Durand had hastily condemned Holkar and by his flight from Indore, had brought matters to this issue—that either the Maharaja was a traitor, or that the British Agent had fled, without good cause, from Indore. That the Governor of Bombay, with all the facts before him, came to the latter conclusion, is certain. At Calcutta, where only the smallest fragments of intelligence known, the honoured Patriarch of the Political Service, then a member of the Supreme Government, wrote that if the story of the abandonment of Indore were true Durand ought to be removed from political employment. This was merely a first impression. What I have written will show Durand's reasons for the movements—which Lord Elphinstone could not endorse. But admitting that the sudden retreat was justifiable—or even commendable—I can see nothing to justify the after-treatment of Holkar by the Acting-Resident at Indore. There can be no question that Holkar was sacrificed to the justification of Durand.

It is certain that in the brief interval between the first thunder of the guns, and the flight from the Residency there was no time to ascertain, and no attempts made to inquire into the position of affairs, and to investigate the cause of the suspected explosion. Durand had been warned by Holkar that the durbar could not rely on the fidelity of their troops. This was not a proof of treachery. But on the 4th of July he wrote to Lord Elphinstone, saying "the storm burst upon us earlier than I suspected, and from a quarter where gratitude and every other consideration rendered it most improbable. . . . No surprise could have been more complete, as Holkar's guns were there to aid in the defence of the Residency and the Treasury. The cavalry never recovered from the surprise caused by Holkar's treachery. Scindiah and Holkar appear to be allies. Scindiah's treachery, if there was any, never was palpable—but Holkar's has been of the true Mahratta stamp." It was Durand's argument, persistantly repeated, that a native Prince is responsible for mutinous conduct of his troops. Whether this opinion be sound or unsound, as applied to ordinary times and circumstances, justice and policy should have dictated, at such a period of our history, entire reticence on this question of responsibility. For the great military revolt of 1857 was conceived, born, and developed in our own provinces. Our own disciplined troops led the way to the terrible revolts which convulsed and agonised the country. In the Native States the contagion of rebellion was from the Company's Army. It is scarcely to be doubted that the Sepoys of our own regiments at Mhow contaminated Holkar's troops at Indore. But blinded by that intense national self-love, of which I have so often spoken, Durand, like many other good men, could not discern that on him was the burden of responsibility for all these troubles was upon our own shoulders. He saw through a glass darkly our own errors and shortcomings, but those of the Native State, face to face, or through a magnifying glass of enormous power. He knew that by some negligence or mismanagement of our own, we had set our houses on fire and allowed the flames to spread; but when the fire which we ought to have extinguished, extended to our neighbour's house, he held them responsible for the conflagration.

With what tenacity he clung to this doctrine was exemplified by the manner in which, not long afterwards, he treated the petty State of Dhar, when its mercenary troops in the first days of the minority of the young Raja, went into rebellion. He recommended the sequestration or the annexation of that ancient principality on the ground of the responsibility of the Durbar. And this most unjust and impolitic sentence would have been executed, but for the interposition of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, who wrote to the Government of India, saying, "We cannot consistently punish this or any other weak state for its inability to control its troops, when it is patent to the whole world that the more powerful states of Gwalior and Indore, and even the British Government itself, were unable to control theirs." (d)

After long and most deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of Holkar's conduct in that first week of July, I cannot resist the conviction, that he was thoroughly true to the British Government. The charge against him is that within two hours from the time when he was first startled by the roar of the guns, he had not assured the British Agent that he was in no wise concerned in the hostile movement. Durand was new to his work. If he had any knowledge of the Mahratta character it was only a half-knowledge. He had an obscure notion that all Mahrattas were by nature treacherous. But he did not fathom their treachery. He did not seem to know that from the days of Sivaji down to the time of Doondoo Punt, Nana Sahib, a Mahratta has always been most dangerous when simulating friendship. If the Holkar had premeditated the attack on the Residency, he would have had a messenger ready to be despatched to Durand to assure the representative of the British Government of his loyalty. That this was not done, within the two first hours of the all prevailing confusion, seems to indicate that Holkar was as much surprised as Durand. So strongly impressed was Lord Elphinstone with the conviction that the Maharaja was true to us, that he wrote to Lord Canning on the 13th of July saying, "It seems clearly proved that Holkar was not implicated in the outbreak. He was unable to control his own troops, who were probably set on by the Bengal Sepoys at Mhow, and who attacked and plundered the Residency. Colonel Durand appears to be under the impression that Holkar had turned against us, and that he was attacked by his orders. This, however, is certainly not the case. On the same evening Holkar wrote to Colonel Durand and to me, protesting his innocence and entreating that the march of General Woodburn's force should be hastened as much as possible." (e) And some days afterwards he wrote to Colonel Durand saying "I am led to believe that you still entertain doubts of Holkar. As that has happened during your absence from Indore tends to acquit him of having been a party to the attack on the Residency. Indeed, if he had been ill-disposed towards us the whole country would have risen. All the smaller chiefs seem to take their cue from him; and even to the borders of Guzerat the effects of his conduct would have been apparent. . . . . This comes to me from too many sources to admit of a doubt. . . . . Let me, therefore, beg you not to harbour any prejudices against Holkar, to whom I cannot but think that we are very much indebted for the preservation of the peace in Malwa, and also in Guzerat." (f)

But the prejudice never was overcome in the high places of the Supreme Government. Years passed and he was still more or less a suspect. The Star of India was conferred on him, but that which is most coveted by all an Indian highest honour—a grant of territory—was withheld from him though granted to Scindiah. He seems never to have recovered from this slight. Meanwhile he saw Durand elevated to the highest offices under the State—Foreign Secretary to Government—Member of Council—Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. One of the ablest men and best public servants that India has ever seen and held deservedly in the highest honour even by those who differed from him in opinion. But we have still to mourn the fact that when the crown of his ambition was gained Sir Henry Marion Durand died disastrously, in the prime of his life and the fulness of his reputation.

(b) M.S. Correspondence.

(c) Captain Hungerford to Adjutant-General, Bombay, July 4, 1857.

(d) I do not know why Mr. Dickenson should so frequently, notwithstanding numerous proofs to the contrary, have called the despatch, from which the above passage is quoted, "Lord Stanley's despatch." I do not question that Lord Stanley, always just and logical, sustained the opinions thus expressed—but the passage was written and sent to India before Lord Stanley was appointed Secretary of State. I ought to be accepted as an authority upon this point of History—as I drafted the despatch myself, for the Court of Directors.

(e) MS Correspondence of Lord Elphinstone. He wrote also in the same strain to Vernon Smith on the 14th.

(f) MS Correspondence of Lord Elphinstone.

WERE IT ONLY FROM THE SIMPLE SENSE of security which it inspires, knowing as one does that at whatever hour or moment sudden illness may occur the remedy is at hand, a D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICINE CHEST must always be one of the most necessary of personal requirements in this country. If, however, it has been selected and furnished with due judgment, its utility is not confined to sudden emergencies only, by ameliorating the little physical troubles which tantalize the sojourner in India it proves an important and welcome item in the European, and sometimes a decide[d] momentous question—"is India endurable or not?" In addition to the possession of a Medicine Chest amounts to a duty to neglect Prickly-heat, mosquito bites, boils, ragging fever, toothache, corns, often interfere seriously with domestic happiness; and all these may be exorcised with the help of one of these chests. Again, few European children in India are long strangers to the professional attentions of the family physician: and an indescribable comfort for a parent to know that the [illegible] will not be altogether unarmed for should that adviser be beyond immediate call. Chests in great variety, filled with the utmost care, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100. D. S. KEMP & Co., Apothecaries to the Queen, Bombay.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

(*From the "Times," Correspondent.*)

SHANGAI, Nov. 25.

As the contingency of our becoming involved in war with China has given rise to some discussion in England regarding the military resources of the Empire, a few words regarding those resources, so far as I am able to estimate them, may not be uninteresting. The idea has been put forward that China has increased her military strength within the last ten years so greatly that she would now be a far more formidable adversary than she was during the campaign of 1860. I think this impression is very greatly exaggerated, and doubt whether, taking into consideration the great progress that has been made in warlike science in Europe during the interval, the Chinese are really much more formidable opponents than they were when they had only gingals against our Brown Bess.

The first thing that always misleads people in regard to China is number. "Four hundred millions of people" and "one-third of the human race" are such delicious rhetorical flourishes and so often employed that their influence has come to weigh upon people's minds. But it must be remembered that the area of China Proper does not very greatly, if at all, exceed that of India; and I doubt whether, after the devastation caused by the Taeping, Nienfei, Mahomedan, and Miaotze rebellions, the population is at all greater than that of Hindostan. The Chinese are not so remarkable for veracity nor is the Government so well organized throughout every part of the Empire that one should accept their statistics unquestioned. And certainly the impression of most travellers with whom I have had an opportunity of talking is adverse to the current belief.

However, this is only by the way, though it has an indirect bearing upon the nominal roll of the Chinese Army when this is stated at 1,200,000 men. In the first place it is notorious that officers commanding battalions in China are exceedingly prone to keep these battalions at a very low numerical standard during eleven-twelfths of the year, and to fill up the gaps with coolies, if necessary, to gratify the eye of an Inspector. The practice is too well understood and too profitable to all concerned to be upset by any severe application of drill test. Neither, in the second place, must it be forgotten that the Army, whatever its strength may be, is spread over some 1,500,000 square miles of country which does not contain a single road of which the most remote country district in England would not be ashamed, to say nothing of railways or steamers on the inland waters. Yet it is only by means of good and rapid communication that troops scattered over so vast an area could be utilized.

Of these 1,200,000 men, about half are supposed to be available along the borders and the littoral from West China to Cores. What I have said above will indicate my opinion as to the value of these figures. It will be more to the purpose to speak of forces which are known to exist and to be mobilized.

It will take first the Army of Tso-tsung-tang, the Viceroy of Kansuh and Shensi, who has for years been operating against the Mahomedans in the North-west, and who is supposed to be undertaking the conquest of Kashgar. His army was at one time supposed to be 130,000 strong. But it has been reduced by fighting and disaster till it now numbers barely 40,000, many of whom are practically besieged. (It is believed, by-the-by, that bad news from the North-west had something to do with persuading the Chinese Government to give in at the last moment to Mr. Wade's demands.) Efforts are to be made to recruit this army in the spring from Shanse, Szechuen, Hunan, and Hupeh to a nominal force of 150,000; but it is extremely unlikely that figure will be reached. Tso is, for a Chinaman, an able leader, and his men fight fairly well; but the absence of a scientific service has led to frightful losses, and in the absence of transport, stores, or any organization of the kind it may be judged what an unwieldy engine his army is in thinly-peopled districts which have been long disorganized and devastaed by the presence and neighbourhood of rebellion. It is hardly necessary to add that this army may be put out of consideration so far as foreigners are concerned, having already its hands more than full in the district where it is operating.

We come next to the only really available force to oppose a foreign enemy, and that is the army commanded by Li Hung-chang in Chih-li. This is decidedly the best organized and best armed force in China, and the men composing it are all supposed to have some knowledge of foreign drill. It is believed that Li has about 70,000 men under arms in the forts and along the littoral of Chih-li, and that he could raise this number to 100,000 at no very long warning by calling in men who are relieved from active service, but are held in reserve. The physique of his men is generally good, and a great many of them have seen service in the late rebellions. Some 30,000 are supposed to be armed with breechloaders, but it is impossible to speak accurately on this head. With good officers this might really be made a tolerably formidable force, but this is just the weak point of the Chinese military system. They have no officers worthy the name, and one is almost inclined to believe that the national character is defective in the points necessary to constitute an officer. The Chinese are not without courage of a kind, though it is rather of a negative than an active type; but they want to be energetically led, and their officers prefer the rear. In matters of organization equal defects are apparent; from high to low they are preferentially inert, slovenly, and given over to peculation. And in this last point the very opposite qualities are essential to the production of smart soldiers. Li's officers are generally admitted to be no better than the rule. Debauchery is a higher object with them than drill, and the result is that the army would be utterly useless in the field against a European force one-tenth of its number. The utter absence of scientific education or of a scientific service would restrict their capacity to that of defending earthworks. Li knows this, and has done a great deal in the way of building and strengthening forts to defend the approaches to Pekin. But what is the good of an army that can only fight behind earthworks?

The variety of armament is also a great inconvenience. Li's men probably have half a dozen kinds of breechloaders and any number of different cannon. A great many of these are bought from foreigners, and, though not bad, are often only imitations of the genuine article. The armament of the Taku Forts is being unified, and these might probably be made almost impregnable by sea if properly defended; while by land considerable force which could be promptly made in their rear would render them difficult of attack. But then they must be defended by troops of equal calibre with the assailants. The 60 guns of mixed calibre which are now mounted on the ramparts are in course of being withdrawn, and are being replaced by 43 of two heavy calibres—15 and 250 pounders. The defenders of the south fort would have a bad time in a siege, as there is no adequate cover and no place for provisions. The detached forts round Tien-tsin, seven in number, are fairly good, and dominate the country. They could not be taken by a *coup-de-main*, but would have to be battered by heavy guns, which would involve loss of time on the part of an invading army. I suppose it is consideration for these forts which has led to such high estimates having been recently made of the necessary strength of an invading army, for, I believe, the information of two European Governments. I am told that the estimate in each case was about 40,000 men, with the necessary complement of artillery. But I fancy these figures proceed from an over-value of the capacity of the defenders. However, it is well to err on the right side.

Besides the incapacity of the officers, the half-drilled condition of the men, and the inconvenience of a varied armament, the absence of medical and transport services is a great drawback to the efficiency of the Chinese army. Experience goes to show that even the best European soldiers or sailors lose heart if they find their wounds cannot be cared for. The absence of a transport service and the system of causing the soldier to bring his own food are alone sufficient to prevent a Chinese army undertaking active warlike operations.

Japan has appreciated all this, and has organized a very fair transport and scientific service and a really good medical service. Though of inferior material as regards *physique*, the Japanese army is far better drilled, well officered, and capable of movement and combination.

There are small bodies of foreign drilled troops in various cities; at Shanghai, for instance, at Ningpo, and at Foochow; but their numbers are too insignificant to be taken into account in case of war; and, so far as can be learnt, the quality of the Provincial troops generally is of the lowest standard. Li Hung-chang's is really the only army we shall have seriously to consider, and I have pointed out defects which reduce it to little better than an assemblage of individuals more or less well armed and posted behind strong earthworks.

I believe Li and Tso are not altogether ignorant of these defects, though from want of a standard of comparison they fail to appreciate their extent; and with the exception, perhaps, of Shen Pao-chen, the newly appointed Viceroy of Nankin, I doubt whether there is a Mandarin in China who has any lively appreciation of the subject. Certainly not one, not even the powerful Viceroys I have named, cares to face the difficulty and expense of organizing the scientific, medical, and transport service, without which mere numbers are of small avail. What they are considering very seriously, however, and are anxious to bring about, is the unification of the Army, its centralization under the direct control of the Peking Government, instead of each provincial force being secluded as at present, under the control of the Provincial officials. But here they encounter opposition none the less difficult because of the negative type which is characteristically Chinese. The Provincial Mandarins dislike the idea of letting go so much of their power. The Pekin Government even dreads somewhat a centralization that would mean, more or less, centralization in the hands of Li, whose power already tends to overshadow the throne. It is believed, indeed, that Li was willing for war with Japan, because he thought it would help him to sweep away opposition to a scheme which he conceives necessary.

I will only mention, in conclusion, one incident which has just come to my knowledge, to show how low is the standard and how crude the idea of discipline in the Chinese service. Ting Jih-chang has lately been appointed Imperial Commissioner to control the Shanghai and Foochow Arsenals, and has recently taken up his abode at the latter Fort. Very shortly after his arrival some difficulty arose in carrying out an order of the Commissioner's about the embarcation of troops and military stores for Formosa. Chinese soldiers are always packed like herrings in a barrel, and it is said that in this case a point was reached when the last 12 could actually not be stowed away. However that may be, some difficulty of the kind did occur, and Ting sent for the captain of the corvette, sentenced him to receive there and then 100 blows of the bamboo, and degraded him to the rank of a common sailor on board the ship which he had previously commanded. Yet this is a man who had really been fairly educated for his profession in the Naval School attached to the Foochow Arsenal. Fancy the head of the Woolwich establishment flogging the captain of an English naval transport ship for raising some difficulty about the embarcation of troops and stores, and you will appreciate how much remains to be done and undone before a respectable class of officers can be created in China.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The numerous articles respecting Turkey which have lately appeared in *The Times* entitle me to think that you will not exclude the following remarks:—

The Times re-opened the Eastern Question by advising a policy of total inaction on the part of England. You have since laboured in many Leaders to justify that opinion by dressing Turkey in the most humiliating colours. That Turkey is weak, fanatical, and misgoverned no one can honestly deny; but to my apprehension it would be a great and hazardous mistake to infer from its condition in those respects that the best way for England is to leave it entirely alone.

Among the Turkish Statesmen are some, at least, who, in spite of their religious prejudices and defective knowledge, have sagacity enough to feel their wants, and prudence enough to bend rather than to break under the force of reasonable pressure. Nor are the Sultan's Mussulman subjects so unmanageable as to give serious alarm to his Government when reforms of an unpopular kind are to be carried into effect.

The Eastern Question is a fact, a reality of indefinite duration. Like a volcano, it has intervals of rest; but its outbreaks are frequent, their occasions uncertain, and their effects destructive. The chief Powers of Christendom have all, more or less, an interest in the fortunes of an Empire which from being systematically aggressive has become a tottering and untoward neighbour. Its struggles for life, the agonies of its dissolution, could not fail to throw all Europe into a state of hurtful agitation, if not into one of general hostilities. Ambitions, jealousies, apprehensions, and other conflicting passions would be roused into fearful activity, and the consequence of a fermentation so violent and extensive may well be dreaded.

Under these circumstances, for England to be an idle looker-on seems hardly credible. Such an attitude with reference to interests so positive and perils so imminent would be a virtual abdication of her high position and its attendant duties. True it is that of two evils she has only to choose the lesser, but the choice of either would be better than indifference alike degrading and dangerous.

War on one side and an injurious dismemberment of Turkey on the other may surely be avoided by British influence, exercised from a suitable position. The Treaty of Paris gives us the right of acting with the other parties to it wherever the affairs of Turkey are concerned. If the three Northern Powers are left to themselves, they will, of course, be guided by their own views. There is no reason to mistrust Russia at present; but Russia is, nevertheless, one of the same triumvirate which partitioned Poland, and the retirement of England might be taken as her opportunity.

The moral insistance of England would in all likelihood be decisive in a conference of the Six Powers. Peace, the support of Turkey, its administrative, in particular, its financial improvement, and the equality of all classes of its population, would naturally be the main points of her policy; nor is there ground for apprehending opposition to such principles on the part of others. The Sultan, moreover, would be more likely to assent to measures necessary to secure the execution of reforms when proposed to him by all the Powers and recommended by England, whose counsels have always had a defensive or conservative character, —defensive as to the Danube and the Bosphorus, conservative as to the only feasible prolongation of Turkey's political existence.

Objections may be taken to the necessary measures, but their character of necessity makes them part of the lesser evil, and therefore to be accepted with it.

The measures in question are a superintendence of mixed organization internally, and a joint conventional pressure from without. The difficulties of this twofold arrangement would be far from insuperable, and the inconveniences would be compensated by the result.

These measures, reduced to a system, would doubtless amount to tutelage; but the Turkish Empire has long been virtually in that state, which, if it had been steadily as of right enforced, would have saved the Porte from its present embarrassments. Nor good and is to be attained by underrating either the resources of the Turkish Empire or the faculty of its Government to meet the fair demands of the Christian Powers and to remove the grievances of its Christian subjects. But there is an evident want of foreign intercourse to enlighten the native classes, and foreign co operation to give a right shape to practical reforms, and, above all, of a sustained influence not to be trifled with on the part of friendly Governments.

Stress has been laid in some newspaper articles on that clause in the Treaty of Paris which has an air of binding the Powers to abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of Turkey. But the engagement is, in truth, limited and conditional. The Christian plenipotentiaries promised only that the communication of the Sultan's reforms should not be held to warrant such interference. But other rights to interfere belong to the Powers, especially to those who either sided with the Porte in a moral sense, or spent their money and shed their blood for the Sultan's cause in the Crimean War. The engagement, taken in its fullest interpretation, moreover, was an act of reliance on the Sultan's honour, and, consequently, resumable on the failure of that counterpledge. By the treaty of Paris the Porte was admitted into the community of European States, and the table of contents, so to speak, of the Treaty framed by the Ambassadors in conference with the Turkish Ministers at Constantinople—obtained a place in the Treatyles proof of the practical effect of that admission.

In a religious sense no Christian can sympatize with a Musaulman Government. It is on very different grounds that the Porte enlists on its side the good will of some and the forbearance of all the European Powers. Their interference to the degree and in the manner proposed has no other object but that of saving Europe at large from a general war, and some of its States from the injurious effects of a rival's special aggrandisement; but workers of Turkey, as new circumstanced, would be a natural accompaniment of the plan herein suggested, and those who recommend it are the best friends of that Empire.

Let me add, in conclusion, that, writing from this place, I have no papers of reference within reach.—Believe me, Sir, your constant reader,

STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE.

St. Leonard's, Dec. 31.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay